"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder Monday; unsettled Tuesday; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,541. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEW REVENUE BILL TO TAX BUSINESS 'EXCESS PROFITS'

Levy of 5 to 8 Per Cent. on Profits Above 8 Per Cent. Proposed.

$200,000,000 NOTE ISSUE

House Democrats Plan to Put Out 3 Per Cent. Obligations to Run 90 Days.

TO SELL PANAMA BONDS

Approximately $231,000,000 to be Offered—Inheritance Tax to be Increased by 50 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Democratic leaders of the House, after consultation with Secretary McAdoo, have practically agreed upon the Administration's new revenue bill, which is to be pressed at this session. The plan embraces:

1. The issuance of $200,000,000 in short-term Treasury notes, maturing within sixty to ninety days and bearing 3 per cent. interest, to offset the Treasury deficit for the last three months of the fiscal year and to pay current bills.

2. The sale of all authorized Panama Canal bonds, approximately $231,000,000, to aid in financing the military preparedness campaign.

3. Revision of the inheritance tax and an increase of its rates by approximately 50 per cent.

4. The levy of a special internal revenue tax on all "excess profits." This tax would apply to all persons, firms, and corporations engaged in business whose profits exceed 8 per cent. per annum.

Suggestions that the tariff rates be revised and the income tax rates be modified are understood to have been abandoned within the last forty-eight hours. It was authoritatively learned today that the forthcoming Revenue bill, in all probability, will embody the four money-raising methods enumerated above.

The issuance of $200,000,000 in short-term Treasury notes, which one member of the House Committee on Ways and Means said probably would be called "bills of exchange," is to meet the financial needs of the current fiscal year.

It is contemplated that these Treasury notes shall be redeemed as quickly as possible after July 1, when the annual returns from the income tax and other internal revenue taxes will begin to reach the Treasury. It is estimated that the Treasury will receive several hundred million dollars during the month of July. In April, May, and June, it was said today, there would not be sufficient money in the Treasury to pay current bills, and the short-term notes must produce this revenue.

The plan of the Administration leaders is that the tax on "excess profits" shall run with the calendar instead of the fiscal year, and this new tax will not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1918.

A tax of from 5 to 8 per cent. on all excess profits above 8 per cent. is the rate tentatively agreed upon by the Democrats of the House committee, who have had under advisement various revenue-raising plans.

It has been apparent for some weeks that there would be a sale of Panama Canal bonds. In a recent statement on the condition of the Treasury and the revenue needs of the country, Secretary McAdoo estimated that nearly $300,000,000 in bonds would be sold, this amount including the bonds authorized for the purchase of ships by the United States Shipping Board and for the Government nitrate plant.

Expect Administration Support.

The more influential Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have conferred with Secretary McAdoo over the outlook, and it is said the Administration will give its support to a revenue bill embracing the features named. The Ways and Means Committee will soon draft the bill, possibly within the next few days. A conference of Democratic members of the committee will be held on Tuesday morning.

It is authoritatively said that there is now little prospect of a revision of the income tax rates. Suggestions of a "consumption tax," a higher tax on beer and liquors, and a horizontal increase in import duties, have been practically abandoned. Congressman John N. Garner of Texas, who was an advocate of a revision of the customs duties in the Underwood-Simmons law, has been persuaded that such a move would be politically unwise and probably would not meet the present emergency because of the uncertainty as to the amount of import returns in time of war.

When the inheritance tax was included in the emergency revenue bill last session there was sentiment in Congress for higher rates, the highest rate in the present law being 10 per cent. It is tentatively proposed that in readjusting the inheritance tax rates the maximum rate shall be 15 per cent., and the increase all along the line probably will be about 50 per cent.

A Committeeman's Views.

A well-informed member of the House Ways and Means Committee summed up the situation today as follows:

"If we must raise $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 additional by taxation it should fall upon those most able to pay taxes. A lowering of the income tax exemption would not produce large revenue returns and would be unpopular. Big business, in these times of prosperity, is well able to stand a tax of 5 to 8 per cent. 'excess profits.' We would regard as 'excess profits' anything above 8 per cent.

"The inheritance tax should have been higher in the first place. This tax will be revised, and will affect only the wealthier classes.

"There is now a law authorizing the Treasury Department to sell short-term notes to the amount of $200,000,000, but this law stipulates that the notes must run for at least a year. Our immediate need is $200,000,00 to fill the Treasury vaults for the last three months of the present fiscal year.

"The Treasury is now running behind at the rate of $2,000,000 a day. By April there will be pressing need of

Continued on Page 3.

CRUISER MILWAUKEE WILL BE TOTAL LOSS

Swept Further Inshore, She Is Expected to Go to Pieces Soon —Plans to Strip Her.

EUREKA, Cal., Jan. 14.—The stranded cruiser Milwaukee, whose crew was taken off last night, was washed further toward shore near here today. As the hull continued to fill with water, hope of salvaging the vessel faded. Navy salvagers have abandoned efforts to save the submarine H-3, which the Milwaukee was trying to pull off the beach when the cruiser was swept ashore.

The paymaster of the Milwaukee returned to the ship this morning and took off $75,000. Personal effects of the officers and men also were removed.

Lieutenant William F. Newton, in command of the Milwaukee, and J. M. Frazer and R. J. Porter, heads of wrecking companies, boarded the cruiser and made such examination of her condition as was possible.

After his inspection of the wreck Mr. Frazer declared that the cruiser could not be refloated. He said the stanchions had begun to give way and the indications were that the Milwaukee soon would go to pieces. A temporary pier will be built out to the cruiser so that ordnance, machinery, and all other movables can be stripped from her as quickly as possible.

Work of salvaging the submarine was turned over today to a private concern at a contract price of $18,000.

Lieutenant Newton said the factors responsible for the beaching of the Milwaukee were a dense fog, strong current and the drag of the heavy line attached to the H-3.

"The conduct of the Milwaukee's men was splendid in every particular," he said, "and the rescue work ashore was efficiently handled."

ARMY AIRMEN LOST IN FLIGHT IN MEXICO

Cavalry, Cowboys, and Others Seek Two Officers Who Left San Diego Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—According to a message received today at Western Division Army Headquarters from Calexico, the flight of the airplane containing Lieut. Col. Harry G. Bishop and Lieutenant W. A. Robertson, Jr., missing from San Diego since last Wednesday, has been traced to a point about fifty miles south of Calexico, but no information was available as to the officers' actual whereabouts

The message was from Colonel Wilber E. Wilder, commanding at Calexico, to Captain George C. Marshall, aid to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and said:

"The course of the lost aviators, by reports from independent and other sources, has been practically traced from Campo to a point fifty miles or more south of Calexico. The machine was seen in flight by Americans, Mexicans, Chinese, and Indians. They confirm all other reports. No one pretends to have seen it north of the line unless at Campo earlier in the morning, when it was near the line.

"Near Jacumba it was south of the line. Latest reports state that an Indian named Frank Leon, saw the machine turn southwestward, south of Sierra Mayor, at the southern end of Oocopah Mountain, which would take it over the south end of Laguna Salada, where there is a bare, level spot twenty miles long and six miles wide, and which is now dry.

General Bell, commander of the Western Department, left tonight for the Northwest. His instructions to Colonel Wilder are to "find the men."

YUMA, Ariz., Jan. 14.—Preparations were made tonight at the headquarters of the Fourteenth United States Infantry here to send automobile parties early tomorrow into the delta land of the Colorado River, lying in Sonora, Mexico, to search for the missing army aviators. Orders to this effect were received by Colonel Richard H. Wilson, commanding the Fourteenth. The delta land is wild and sparsely timbered and covers about half a million acres.

G.O.P.-MOOSE PROBLEM; HOW TO STAY "UNITED"

Now That Campaign is Over Republicans Want to Hold Progressives in Line.

The problem of preserving the "reunited" state of the Republican and Progressive Parties will come before a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee to be held this afternoon at the Century Club.

The Campaign Committee which conducted the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency included six Progressives, as well as the members of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, this construction having been effected for the purpose of giving the Bull Moose leaders a voice in the conduct of the campaign. In the nature of things the Campaign Committee would expire with the campaign. That leaves the Republicans and Progressives without any formal united body.

The meeting of the Executive Committee for today was called by Chairman William R. Willcox for the purpose of cleaning up the leftovers of the late campaign, and what to do about the Progressives that they may not feel out in the cold is the big problem.

It has been held that no Progressive could become a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee for the reason that the committee is made up of elected National Committeemen of the Republican Party. This situation led to a proposal that the Campaign Committee be continued under the same or some other name, or that some such body of leaders of both parties be constituted so that there be a formal band holding the parties together.

Chairman Willcox is said to be in favor of some such plan. He is anxious to have the Progressives feel that the recent "open door" policy of the Republican Party was not for campaign purposes only.

The situation is a bit complicated by the fact that the Republicans are not entirely sure that the Progressive Party may never again put up opposition to it. But inasmuch as the leaders of the Moose were pretty generally aligned with the Republicans prior to last Nov. 7 it is believed that there will be some plan formulated today that will leave in existence some body on which both parties hold membership.

Will H. Hays, National Committeeman from Indiana, arrived in New York last night and quickly denied a report that he aspired to succeed Mr. Willcox as Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

CITY CLUB ASKS SWANN'S REMOVAL

Adds Charge of Attempting to Coerce Breckinridge to Delehanty Accusations.

FUSION PLOT, SAY FRIENDS

Prosecutor Says Strike Evidence Was Purchased 'from a Thief' —Repeats Explanations.

PUBLIC DUTY, CLUB ASSERTS

Thinks Newspaper Discussion of Collateral Matters Has Obscured Original Complaints.

The removal from office of District Attorney Edward Swann is asked by the City Club, which presented to Governor Whitman yesterday sworn formal charges of misconduct against the New York County prosecutor. The charges are based on the original accusations of James A. Delehanty, then a Judge of General Sessions, and on the District Attorney's part in the ensuing controversey.

Mr. Swann declined last night to comment on this new complaint, but in his behalf friends charged that the entrance of the City Club into the situation was the opening move of a plot on the part of the Fusion City Administration to defeat Tammany in the coming municipal election and to procure the re-election of Mayor Mitchel.

There are two general charges. The first recites the Delehanty accusation that Mr. Swann procured the discharge of bail and then attempted to procure the dismissal of indictments against labor union leaders charged with assault in garment strike riots and that the District Attorney's efforts constituted an attempt to perpetrate a fraud on the Court of General Sessions to pay a Tammany election debt to east side unionists.

The second charge is based on the counteraccusations against Lucian S. Breckinride with which Mr. Swann responded to the allegations against himself. It alleges that the District Attorney, by the publication in the newspapers of Jan. 4 last of a statement addressed to Breckinridge, and by other means, sought to coerce and intimidate Breckinridge, a valuable witness in any inquiry into the charges against the District Attorney.

Whitman Gets Charges Here.

The charges were sworn to by Nelson S. Spencer, President of the club, in behalf of its Board of Trustees. They were handed to Governor Whitman at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday afternoon. Mr. Whitman refused to comment on them. He had already made known that he would appoint to hear the matter "a commissioner above reproach or intimation of political intrigue" were charges in legal form presented to him.

Although Mr. Swann refused to make categorical answer to the club's brief, he said that if a copy of it were served on him he would ask "that facts be substituted for vague allegations," and would then demur on the ground that the facts alleged did not warrant investigation. He still believed, he said, that there was no occasion for public inquiry on the part of the Governor. He added that he had offered the City Club opportunity to question him and no member of the club had come near him.

Mr. Swann reviewed his previously published explanation that no District Attorney could examine personally the witnesses in cases in which he recommended the discharge of bail, and asserted that none of his predecessors had done so. He added the charge that in the administration of Charles A. Perkins, who served out District Attorney Whitman's unexpired term when Mr. Whitman became Governor, some of the evidence in the labor cases was in the form of papers stolen from a union headquarters. Mr. Swann said $1,000 was paid to "the thief," and that subsequently he, as District Attorney, had refused to make use of evidence thus fraudulently procured.

Papers Were Stolen, Says Swann.

On this point the District Attorney said:

"It was found that some of the evidence was in the form of stolen papers, for which the District Attorney's office had paid in 1915 the sum of $1,000 of the city's money. An attempt was made to cover up the agreement to pay this lump sum by splitting up the $1,000 into weekly payments of $50 for twenty weeks, giving for each installment a receipt reading for 'confidential service.'

"These papers were stolen from the office of the labor union at night, and were taken by the thief to the Grand Central station, where they were checked in the parcel room and the check mailed to the District Attorney's office. The man who was promised the $1,000 was handed the parcel check and after procuring the stolen papers, he brought them to the District Attorney's office, where they still remain.

"The present District Attorney refused to use testimony which had been obtained by violations of law. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that such evidence cannot be used."

In supporting their charge that politics was back of the City Club's activities, Mr. Swann's friends called the fact that that particular organization had become the vehicle to place the charges before the Governor doubly significant. In the first place, they asserted, the club had tried to have removed from office every Democratic District Attorney of New York elected in the last twenty-five years. They referred to charges brought in the late nineties against the late Colonel John R. Fellows, then District Attorney, which failed, and to charges brought against Asa Bird Gardiner in 1900, which resulted in his removal by then Governor Roosevelt, and to the present accusa-

Continued on Page 3.

"JOAN THE WOMAN"—You can read it in The Evening World—You can see her at the 44TH STREET THEATRE.—Advt.

Japanese Cruiser Tsukuba, Afire, Blown Up in Yokosuka Harbor; 153 Killed, 157 Hurt

TOKIO, Jan. 14.—The Japanese battle cruiser Tsukuba was destroyed by an explosion today in the harbor of Yokosuka. Fire on the Tsukuba caused the magazine to blow up.

One hundred and fifty-three men of the crew of the Tsukuba were killed and 157 injured, many of them seriously. Numerous members of the ship's company were rescued from the water. Most of the officers of the cruiser were ashore.

The Tsukuba was laid down in 1905, and displaced 13,750 tons. She was 440 feet long, and was armed with four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 4.7-inch, and four 3-inch guns, three 3-pounders, and five torpedo tubes. Her complement was 817 men. The Tsukuba was sent to Hampton Roads in 1907, at the time of the Jamestown Exposition.

Yokosuka is an important naval station thirteen miles southwest of Yokohama.

The Allies have lost several battleships in the war that have been blown up inside harbors or have come into contact with mines just outside naval ports around the British coast and in the Mediterranean.

The list is headed by the dreadnought Audacious. 25,000 tons, which struck a mine in Lough Swilly, Ireland, or had an internal explosion on Oct. 27, 1914. The loss of the ship has not been admitted by the Admiralty.

The battleship Bulwark blew up at Sheerness on Nov. 26, 1914, when she was loading ammunition, with the loss of 750 lives. The Italian battleship Benedetto Brin was blown up in port in September, 1915, and the British battleship King Edward struck a mine outside Portsmouth Harbor and sunk on Jan. 9, 1916.

The British battleship Russell was sunk by a mine outside Valetta Harbor, Malta, on April 28, 19.., and in August of that year another Italian battleship, the Leonardo da Vinci, was blown up in the harbor of Taranto, with the loss of 248 lives.

In addition to the battleships the British cruiser Natal was blown up in Portsmouth Harbor on Dec. 31, 1915, and the cruiser Hampshire was sunk by a mine two miles off the Orkney Islands on June 7, 1916. The British auxiliary cruiser Princess Irene was blown up in Sheerness Harbor in May, 1915, when loading ammunition, with the loss of between 300 and 400 men.

GUARDED QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO LAWSON

Committee Anxious Not to Involve Foreign Diplomat Reported Concerned in 'Leak.'

TO REJECT HABEAS CORPUS

Lawson Will Have Two Chances to Give Names Pending Contempt Charges—He Names Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Refusal to recognize a writ of habeas corpus in case Thomas W. Lawson should obtain one in possible contempt proceedings against him and great care to prevent the name of any representative of a foreign Government being publicly dragged into the investigation of the alleged "leak" on President Wilson's recent peace note, are among the plans laid today by sub-committees of the House Rules Committee in preparing for resumption tomorrow of the leak inquiry. The whole committee will pass on the plans at an executive meeting before the hearings begin.

Mr. Lawson will be called before the committee and presented with the list of written questions a sub-committee has drafted for his reply. Failure to answer will be followed immediately by the inauguration of contempt proceedings in the House.

Questions to be Asked.

In substance the chief questions of a dozen or more to be asked are these:

Who is the Congressman that told you he had heard a Cabinet officer, a banker, and a member of Congress were engaged in a stock market partnership and had profited by a "leak"?

What are the names of the Cabinet member, the member of Congress, and the banker?

If a citizen of this country, who is the "high official" whose name you former agent testified might be brought into the case if the name of the Cabinet officer were mentioned?

Committeemen have no clue to the identity of the "high official," but as rumor and gossip have mentioned the name of the representative of a foreign Government with it they will take no chances of involving him in the public hearing.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, who was appointed to draft a resolution touching on the possible habeas corpus phase of the case, made a careful study of precedents today, and prepared a tentative resolution to charge that Lawson, by his refusal to answer, had obstructed the business of the House, and therefore should be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms until he agreed to answer.

While Mr. Campbell expects the committee to adopt his resolution, he said tonight that an adverse decision in the contempt case of United States District Attorney Marshall of New York, which may be decided by the Supreme Court tomorrow, might change the situation. A victory for the House in the Marshall case, however, he declared, certainly would be followed by adoption of his resolution.

Cites Two Precedents.

Mr. Campbell said he had found two cases which would warrant the House in following such a course as he had planned, one was the Kilbourne case, in which a man who declined to testify in the Jay Cooke failure was sent to jail. Eventually Kilbourne sued, and recovered damages from the Sergeant at Arms, but this, according to the records, was due to treatment he received in jail, and in no way involved the right of Congress to imprison him.

The other precedent is found, Mr. Campbell said, in the case of Henry Wykoff, who declined to testify in the famous 1873 "leak" case, when news of the contents of a President's message became public prematurely through Wykoff. He capitulated after a few days in jail, and was released.

Mr. Lawson will have two chances to reply to the committee's questions before he is turned over to the Sergeant at Arms, if the case goes that far, once before the committee and again before the bar of the House. Power to punish him under the plan to be followed by the committee would expire with the Congress on March 4.

Several other witnesses, including Chicago and New York bankers, are to be on hand tomorrow, and if Lawson should unexpectedly answer the questions asked him, the entire hearing might be closed before night. Then a report on the Wood resolution to create a special Congressional committee to investigate the "leak" probably would be made Tuesday. A report must be made not later than Wednesday, by order of the House.

LAWSON MAKES CONDITIONS.

Will Give Names Only if "Leak" Inquiry Is Properly Staged.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14.—When Thomas W. Lawson left Washington last Thursday night believing that the peace note "leak" investigation was ended, he left with Robert L. Henry, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, a typewritten statement under the supposition, he says, that Mr. Henry would present the statement to the House or give it to the press. The Chairman having failed to do so, Mr. Lawson tonight gave the document to The Providence Journal for publication, say-

Continued on Page 4.

THAW'S FRIENDS MAY HAVE HIM LOCKED UP

Even His Mother Said to Recognize That He Should Be Put Under Restraint.

SEEK TO AVOID A TRIAL HERE

Lawyers to Fight Extradition if Unable to Compromise With District Attorney Swann.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Harry Kendall Thaw's latest escapade has brought many of his friends to the point where they are willing to consent to his being put under permanent and proper restraint, which might include incarceration in an asylum in this State if by such a course another public scandal can be averted.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw arrived here this morning and assumed full charge of her son's welfare. She took a suite of rooms at St. Mary's Hospital and remained there throughout the day. Thaw recognized his mother, but was still so weak from the loss of blood from his self-inflicted wounds that he was unable to talk with her. Dr. Riddle, who went to the hospital while Mrs. Thaw was there, read to him a message of sympathy which Mrs. Thaw had written, and he nodded that he understood. This is the message:

My dear Harry: Walther will show this when you are able. Mercifully your life was given back to you, and for this let us give thanks. You have so many devoted friends and so much in yourself to live for, as I need not say. It was a great comfort that Walther and Mr. Johnston could go on. It had been so utterly impossible to communicate with you for so long that now all seems different. When you are able to see me let some one say so. I wish I could say to you some of the things that crowd in on me as I recall your many personal good traits. But as I cannot you must simply believe in the constant love of your devoted mother.

MARY C. THAW.

Attorneys for Thaw, including Frank J. Scott of this city and Frank Johnston and A. H. Goodman of New York, devoted their time today to plans to prevent Thaw's return for trial in New York. They will fight immediate extradition in the hope of reaching some agreement with District Attorney Swann. Objection to extradition may be made on several grounds. Thaw's lawyers might hold that Thaw, even if he attacked the Gump boy with a whip, was not guilty of assault in the second degree as charged in the indictment, but of assault in the third degree. Another course under consideration is to allege that Thaw was not guilty of kidnapping, as the boy went to him of his own will. The assertion that Thaw's acts, including his attempt at suicide, provide evidence of an unbalanced mind, and that he ought to be taken care of by the State of Pennsylvania, may be grounds for a last stand.

Friends of Thaw, who have expressed willingness to have him restrained in this State, have gone so far as to search his record since his release in New York to find some minor offense for which he might be held in this State. They declare that no violation of the law could be discovered.

"Thaw had been getting along nicely," Attorney Johnston said tonight, "and was in the way to make quite a lot of money out of business deals when he got mixed up in this latest escapade. We had all hoped that Harry would continue to be successful, and live a quiet life. He had won the respect of many prominent men in Pittsburgh, and showed that he had a fine mind for business. Then came this trouble, and all the good work was undone. We want to do what is best for Harry, and don't think any good would come of dragging him back to New York to figure in another trial. It would be much better if he could be watched to see if there is danger of any more such developments."

Mrs. Thaw got here at 7 o'clock this morning, and went immediately to her son's room. While he could only move his head and hands in recognition and murmur "Good morning," he made it clear that he knew his mother, and was thankful to see her. Later Mrs. Thaw had dinner with Attorney Johnston. What was said was not made known, but it is understood that she recognized the force of the conclusion of many of Thaw's friends that a careful watch must be kept over him.

Dr. Riddle and Dr. Elwood R. Kirby both said today they were positive Thaw would recover. Dr. Riddle said he looked very weak, but that there was no danger. Thaw, he said, had lost about twenty ounces of blood, which, coupled with his heavy drinking, had drained his vitality.

William H. Black, Assistant District Attorney, and Leonard A. Flood, Lieutenant of Police, of New York, arrived here today from Harrisburg with extradition papers for the return to New York of Oliver A. Brower on the charge of conspiracy to kidnap in connection with the Gump case. Brower, who is in jail here, probably will be surrendered to the New York authorities tomorrow.

B. B. Coyne, another attorney, arrived here tonight from New York to take part in the legal tangle of Thaw's affairs.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE MEAT
For to-morrow's breakfast—a real treat. Made in the country at Southborough, Mass. —Advt.

TEUTON FORCES NEARING GALATZ

Russians Driven from Rumanian Town of Vadeni by Mackensen's Danube Army.

SIX MILES FROM FORTRESS

Petrograd Admits Further Withdrawal in This Region Toward the Sereth Line.

INVADERS HELD ON BORDER

Their Attacks Repelled in Moldavian Valleys of the Putna, Slonik and Oituz Rivers.

BERLIN, Jan. '4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Capture by the Teutonic forces of the town of Vadeni, about six miles southwest of the important Rumanian trade centre of Galatz, on the Danube, is reported in the official communication issued from Army Headquarters this evening. An attack yesterday by the Russians on the Sereth, northwest of Braila, was repulsed. On the nortnern Rumanian front yesterday Teutonic forces took by storm the top of a mountain south of the Oituz Road, the War Office announces. Following is the official account of the operations:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the Eastern Carpathians, north of the Golden Bystritza, German grenadiers entered Russian positions at several places, inflicted severe losses on the enemy, and returned, as they had been ordered, to their own positions with booty and prisoners.

South of the Oituz Road a mountain top occupied by the enemy was carried by storm, and fifty prisoners fell into the hands of the aggressors.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The town of Vadeni, on the railroad between Braila and Galatz, has been captured. A Russian advance on the Sereth northwest of Braila was repulsed.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—A further withdrawal of the Russian forces along the Sereth River southwest of Galatz is reported in the Russian official communication issued today. The communication says:

Rumanian front: The Austrians attempted to attack east of the Putna, but were repelled by our fire. Their attacks north of the Sloniki River and south of the Oituz River were repulsed. The enemy attacked the Rumanians six versts west of Bralla and eighteen versts south of the confluence of the Slatina and Trotus Rivers, but were repulsed by our fire. The enemy detachments which attempted to assume the offensive in the region of Uadulesci, ten versts east o Fokshani, were driven back to their trenches by our fire.

The enemy, three regiments strong and supported by artillery, launched an attack against our advanced guards from Kotumikhali on the Sereth as far as Vadeni, ten versts southwest of Ballov. After repelling several attacks our advanced detachments abandoned the village of Kotomikhali under pressure of superior enemy forces.

RUSSIANS HOLD RIGA GAINS.

Foil All Efforts of Heavy German Reinforcements to Oust Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The first stage of the Russian operation on the Riga front appears now to be ended. The Germans have been compelled to mass heavy reinforcements, including a large force of artillery, toward the threatened points, and are endeavoring to turn the Russians out of captured positions. The Russians, however, continue to hold all they gained, despite desperate counterattacks. They brought up artillery fully adequate to cope with the German efforts.

General Radko Dmitrieff's original surprise attack was chiefly carried out with the bayonet, and the fighting was very fierce. A large proportion of the troops employed were local levies of Letts and Esthonians, whose hatred of the Germans, whether from Berlin or belonging to the Baltic provinces, owes its fierce intensity to the fact that these small nationalities for centuries have been ground under the heels of the local German overlords. This burning thirst to avenge their own wrongs, and their intimate knowledge of the difficult locality, made them extremely formidable and merciless opponents of the German invaders.

The irresistible and swift onslaughts of the splendid Siberian troops, perhaps the most hardy troops ever seen upon any battlefield, are already too well known to require more than a bare mention. These two forces under the sympathetic command of General Dmietrieff accomplished a rare feat of arms under wintry conditions such as have not been seen on this front for a long time.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Western (Russian) front: In the region of Riga, south of Lake Babit, the Germans launched an attack in dense formation against our positions seven versts east of Kalnexm. The attack was repelled by our fire and a counterattack.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The War Office today made this announcement:

On the Russo-Galician front there were no events of importance.

Neutral Ministers Quit Bucharest.

BERLIN, Jan. 14, (via Amsterdam to London, Jan. 15.)—An official communication issued here todays says the neutral Governments represented at Bucharest were requested to recall their Ministers, and that they left Bucharest Jan. 13 on a special train placed at their disposal.

VICTORIOUS PEACE, POPE'S WORD TO ITALY

Monk Quotes Pontiff as Urging Triumph of Love, Justice and Right.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 14.—A sermon on the war by the Franciscan monk Draghetz caused a great sensation today in the Church of San Andrea della Valle. The church was crowded with worshippers, including many officers and soldiers.

The monk asked the faithful to "turn their trusting eyes to Christ at this time when mothers weep for their children who have crimsoned many battlefields with blood, when many wives mourn resignedly husbands who never will return, when many anxious girls await with trepidation their loved ones." He asked all to pray for "our soldiers and our sailors who on land and sea oppose an iron front to the enemy's fury," and to invoke from Christ "peace, but victorious peace, for our Fatherland and for our country's allies."

At this point the emotion was so great that applause mingled with sobs broke out in the congregation, who were only calmed down when the monk raised his hand in sign that he had something to add. Amid the growing attention he said that, having had the honor to be received by the Pope this morning, the latter had intrusted him to say "to the children of Rome and to the children of the whole of Italy that they must invoke from God a victorious peace in the name of civilization, a peace of Christ, which is the triumph of love, brotherhood, justice, and right."

NO PEACE PROSPECTS, DE LANCEY NICOLL SAYS

Thinks a Frenchman Wrote the Allies' Reply to Wilson—Satisfaction Over Asquith's Overthrow.

De Lancey Nicoll returned yesterday on the American liner New York from London, where he went on Dec. 16 to spend the holidays with his wife, who is convalescing at a private nursing home. He said Mrs. Nicoll was still suffering from the injuries she received in an automobile accident in August, 1915. She was progressing slowly toward recovery, he said, but it would be some months before she was well enough to return to New York. Asked about peace prospects in England, he replied, "There are none.

"President Wilson's note was misunderstood by the people of England generally, but there was one man who did understand and realize what it meant. He was Arthur Pollen, editor of Land and Water, and now they all know what it means and thoroughly understand it. The note gave England the chance to make the reply that they have made, and I have no doubt that the Allies have expressed their views very clearly.

"Although I have not seen it," Mr. Nicoll continued, "I am sure that the reply was written in France by a Minister of the French Cabinet, as was the first one, the reply to the German peace note.

"The most astonishing thing to me in London was the universal satisfaction among the people over the overthrow of the Asquith Government."

This was Mr. Nicoll's sixth crossing in the last nine months to visit his wife.

TWO AUSTRIAN U-BOATS CAPTURED BY ITALIANS

Seaplanes Bombard Works at Pola, Big Naval Base—Little Fighting on Land.

ROME, Jan. 14.—The capture of two submarines is reported in an announcement today from the War Office. The statement follows:

The enemy submarine VC 12, which the German Navy ceded to Austria-Hungary, has fallen into our hands and become a unit of our torpedo squadrons. Another enemy submarine, the VT 12, belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Navy, also is in our possession.

Italian and French hydro-airplanes on Friday dropped bombs on the enemy's works at Pola. Enemy airplanes made a counterattack, but were repulsed. One of our hydro-airplanes successfully fought three enemy airplanes.

Enemy airplanes bombed our torpedo boats at sea without effect. All our units returned to their base undamaged.

Following is today's official report of military operations:

Trentino front: The artillery was active. By our accurate fire we disturbed important enemy movements behind the lines and hit battery emplacements.

Julian front: The activity of the artillery was restricted by bad weather, which, however, did not interrupt the customary useful activity of our patrols.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE THIEF GETS $3,000 JEWELS

Calls to Inspect an Apartment, and Owner's Diamonds Vanish with Him.

The police and private detectives are searching for $3,000 worth of jewelry stolen from the apartment of Arthur Ruykhaver at 260 Riverside Drive. They are also looking for a man who called ostensibly to sublet the apartment, and who is believed to have robbed the place while being shown about.

The Ruykhavers desired to sublet their apartment and advertised in a daily paper. Their first caller was a pleasant young man.

After Mrs. Ruykhaver had shown him through the rooms, he said: "I would like to use your telephone."

The visitor was taken to the telephone. He was alone in the room for a short time, and when he came back he departed with words of praise for the apartment and with a promise to call next day.

Shortly after he had gone it was discovered that a thief had gone through a drawer and taken Mrs. Ruykhaver's jewelry. There is missing a diamond ring, a large stone set around with smaller diamonds, a pearl and diamond ring, a large pearl surrounded by twelve diamonds, a platinum ring containing a one-and-a-half karat stone, a bar pin of twenty-four diamonds with platinum setting, a pearl wreath of blue enamelled gold containing twelve pearls and a sardonyx ring.

PRESIDENT LIKELY TO KEEP WAY OPEN FOR BERLIN TERMS

Washington Expects Him to Forward Entente Note to Germany This Week.

CHANCE FOR A REJOINDER

Diplomats Doubt if the Central Powers Would Neglect an Opportunity to Reply.

MAY HINGE ON COLONIES

Some Profess to See Opening for Conciliation in Their Future Status.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—From no official source is there the slightest intimation forthcoming regarding the probable next move of President Wilson in the situation developed by his initiative in endeavoring to call out from the belligerent nations an "avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded."

However, it is expected that this move will be made before the end of this week, and that the facts thus far developed in notes already delivered to the President will be communicated to the rival groups of belligerents. There is no admission that the information now in the hands of the President will be so communicated, but it is difficult to believe that after having asked all the belligerents for formal statements, the President will be content to pigeonhole the replies without at least communicating each side's response to the other.

The initiative taken by the President has developed three facts:

First—Most important of all, a definite and precise statement in the form of an open affirmation of the objects which the ten Entente Powers seek by continuing the war.

Second—A proposal from the Central Powers for an immediate meeting of delegates representing all the belligerent powers, to be held on neutral soil, for the purpose of exchanging views.

Third—A statement in black and white that all fourteen of the belligerents, as well as the neutrals of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and China, will co-operate after the end of the present war in the work of endeavoring to arrange for the prevention of future wars.

In his note of Dec. 18 President Wilson asserted that he felt "altogether justified" in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a "comparison of views" as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world "which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part." Ten of the fourteen nations engaged in the war have very frankly—in the Entente reply—stated the objects they seek in continuing the war. Only four of the belligerents—Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria—have thus far failed officially to state the objects they seek as a basis for the ending of the war.

Must Have Germany's Terms.

Unless the objects of the Central Powers are stated there can be no such "comparison of views" as the President is believed to have had in mind when he sent his note. The President might be able to bring about such a comparison—if only for the sake of keeping the record straight—by forwarding to the Central Powers the text of the Entente reply. It is difficult for diplomats here to believe that having once obtained from the Entente such a statement of their objects the President would refrain from sending it to the Central Powers. If this should be done, even without comment, it is believed that Germany and her allies would find it necessary to make a rejoinder, either in the form of a counterstatement of terms or an equally frank explanation of reasons why the Entente terms could not be regarded as an acceptable basis for a peace conference.

In certain well-informed German quarters here it is argued that Germany should not fail to take advantage of the first official opportunity to reply with a statement of terms. It has been the contention in these circles that the German terms, which the Berlin Government preferred to disclose to the Entente for the first time in a preliminary conference, would have been far more conciliatory than was generally expected, and that Germany preferred to keep these terms secret in order to be able to make wider concessions in an effort to end the war.

In a quarter very close to the German Embassy it was asserted two weeks ago that Germany would be able to propose secretly much better terms, better in the sense that they would be more conciliatory, than she could afford to offer publicly without arousing antagonisms from the extreme military element at home, but that if Germany were forced to state her terms publicly it would necessarily stiffen them.

May Hinge on Colonies.

At the same time it was intimated very broadly in Teutonic quarters here that if Germany was to be expected to end the war on the basis, among other things, of the surrender of German colonies in different parts of the world, most of which have been captured by the Entente Powers, it would be impossible to arrange peace this Winter. The formula setting forth the objects for which the Entente nations are contending makes no allusion to the status of the German colonies. It might be argued that to have asserted that the Entente expected Germany to surrender these colonies might smack too much of conquest to

have a place in the Entente statement of principles for which the war is being fought. But it has been pointed out in this connection that the Entente note states as one of the objects of the war the expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from Europe, which means the stripping of territory from the Turk, and may be construed no less as an item of territorial conquest than would be the elimination of the Germans from Kiao-Chau and the German islands of the sea.

The failure of the Entente to allude even to the final disposition of the German islands is, on the other hand, interpreted in certain diplomatic quarters as one of the ways of leaving room for concession and conciliation, should the Germans be willing to enter a peace conference on the basis of the Entente objects, as stated in the note just delivered to the President.

The disposition among diplomats is to regard the terms of the Entente as the latter's maximum announcement of principles for which it is contending. If this is so, the fact may be developed, it is argued, by an effort on the part of the President, through transmission of the Entente note, to obtain the German counterproposals. Refusal of the Entente to enter into further negotiations, or send delegates into a peace conference, on the basis of such a statement of counterterms, would, of course, block the entire peace movement at this time. However, it is believed that the President will forward the Entente reply to the German Government for consideration by the Berlin authorities and their allies, and that there will at least be a carefully prepared German rejoinder, explanatory of its objects in continuing the war.

VORWAERTS RESENTS NOTE.

Socialist Organ Says Only Conquerors Could Offer Such Terms.

BERLIN, Jan. 13, (via London; Delayed.)—Further comment on the note of the Entente powers to President Wilson lays emphasis on the decisive character of the declarations, which clear the air, the newspapers say, and give the Central Powers a well-defined goal—defense against the plan of their opponents for remaking the map of Europe. Even Vorwaerts now turns to the Socialist dissenters who have been demanding peace "without conquerors, without conquered," and says that Germany's enemies are not ready to give such a peace, hence "every deed and every word tending to shake the self-defensive will of the German people would be a crime against the German people."

Vorwaerts says that the terms are such as could be dictated only after the Entente had occupied the chief cities of their opponents and broken hopelessly their power of resistance, and that the note is a new declaration of war with limitless aims of conquest. It declares the note was intended to frighten the Central Powers into submission, but if the Entente forgets that willingness of the German Government to yield would encounter a barrier in the will of the German people, who, after such unspeakable sacrifices and such mighty military successes, would not tolerate without compensation the placing of Germany in the position of a conquered state. Much as the masses of the German people approve the declaration of the Government that the war aims already have been attained in successful self-defense, they demand none the less that this success be fully maintained."

Referring to Belgium, Vorwaerts says: "The prospect of reaching an agreement is jeopardized seriously by the crazy demands of the note."

NO AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

Georg Bernhard Says Allied Answer Makes It Impossible.

BERLIN, Jan. 13, (via London, Jan. 14.)—Georg Bernhard, commenting on the Allies' answer to Wilson, says in the Vossische Zeitung that "one must long turn the pages of modern history to find a more stupid diplomatic document than this note."

"The Entente is now unmasked," he continues, "and everything it says in skillfully playing upon Germany's declaration of war and injustice to Belgium weighs light as a feather when compared with the Entente's unveiled plans of dismemberment."

Bernhard further argues that it must be clear to Americans that any American intervention is now rendered impossible. Whoever should come as mediator upon the basis of the Entente's proposals, Bernhard declares, "would confess himself our enemy."

BERLIN GIVES OUT ATTACKS ON ENTENTE

Quotes Dutch, Swedish and Swiss Papers in Criticism of Allied Terms.

BERLIN, Jan. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Editorial comment on the Entente note to President Wilson was given out today as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

The Handelsblad of Amsterdam says that in the past it has not concealed its sympathy for the Entente, and that it is not prejudiced in favor of Germany, and adds: "The course of action of the Entente means that everything is turned upside down. To plan to make the Central Powers almost helpless and then to talk about fraternal feelings, international law, and the principle of nationalities is not conducive to lasting peace. Are the conditions requiring evacuation of occupied territory to be applied only against the Central Powers?"

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says the Entente purposes annexation of parts of Germany, not to speak of her colonies, and annihilation of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and adds: "The Central Powers have stated that they were fighting for liberty and existence, and the Entente note now confirms this."

The Nieuwe Courant of The Hague outlines the territorial changes proposed by the Entente and adds: "This by no means gives the prospect of a lasting peace, for such a peace could not be obtained by mutual consent of the belligerent powers, but merely by the power and might of victors."

The Svenska Dagbladet of Stockholm is of the opinion that application of the principle of nationality as outlined by the Entente is "rather one-sided," and adds: "As to the plan to expel Turks from Europe, we fail to see why this is more to the interest of civilization now than it was a few years ago, when Great Britain was still guaranteeing the integrity of that country."

The Tagwacht, a Socialist newspaper of Berne, Switzerland, says: "The demand for expulsion of the Turks from Europe proves that the Entente desires to confuse public opinion, since it speaks of the principle of nationality and at the same time of suppressing an entire nation merely because that nation declined to side with the Entente. If Greece is an excellent illustration of the hypocrisy practiced by the Entente in regard to its true ideas of the liberty of nations, then this demand in regard to Turkey crowns all their plans."

SWISS PRAISE ENTENTE NOTE.

Newspapers Also Credit Wilson with Bringing Out Terms.

GENEVA, Jan. 14.—President Wilson rendered a great service to the Entente Allies by transmitting his peace note to the belligerents, in the opinion of the Journal des Genève. It says that Europe was under the impression that the peace offer of the Central Powers had been rejected by their adversaries, but that it is now plain that Germany expressed a desire for peace without disclosing terms, whereas the Entente has explained its conditions with all clearness, and the world is now awaiting Germany's reply.

La Suisse says the reply of the Allies to President Wilson, like the Statue of Liberty, enlightens the world.

La Revue, of Lausanne, considers that the President's act, although premature, has had a good effect in permitting the Allies to make known to the world why they are continuing the war.

WAR CROSS FOR D'ANNUNZIO

Lyautey Sends It to the Poet, with a Complimentary Letter.

VENICE, Jan. 14, (via Paris.)—The French War Cross was today pinned on Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, who also wore for the first time the insignia for the wounded, having lost an eye in an aeroplane accident early in February, 1916, a complimentary letter from General Lyautey, the French Minister of War, accompanied the War Cross.

BRITISH NOW ADMIT WILSON WAS RIGHT

His Note Recognized as Having Enabled Allied Diplomacy to Score.

RAISED AMERICAN PRESTIGE

President Said to be Stronger Than at Any Time Since the Sinking of the Lusitania.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan 14.—The week in London begins in a burst of optimistic sentiment. There is a balancing influence in the adverse conditions in Greece, where the nettle has not yet been grasped, and an unexplained crisis in Russia; but there is a sparkle in the Russian atmosphere as of clearing skies after a storm.

The Allies' answer to the President's note still figures first as a bull argument. The volte face of opinion is now complete. It is seen that the Allies had the trump cards all the time and didn't know their value. The President stood where he could see both hands before they were put on the table. With all their wincing at first, it is now recognized that the Allies have done, under a sort of benevolent compulsion, what was best for them, and what should have been done voluntarily. Even the imputing of identical motives to both belligerents is now accepted in good part, in view of its enabling the President to go back to Germany and find the latchstring outside in the event that the Germans should hereafter have a new conception in accord with realities.

Whether Mr. Wilson acted with calculation, or this was the one act of emotion in the course of his Presidency, the fact stands boldly out that he has scored handsomely. He took what seemed a big chance. Three weeks ago he was anathema throughout allied Europe; today he is stronger and America is stronger in England and France, and they have more prestige and there is less enmity than perhaps at any time since the sinking of the Lusitania. America, for the first time, has a substantial stock of good will in Europe, and a vantage ground to be followed up with well-advised international statesmanship the United States may play a part that will write President Wilson's name large on the page of history.

From the point of view of the Allies, the episode has turned out happily. They have dropped generalizations and got down to brass tacks. They made a concrete study of their own case, put it together in the full light of publicity, and saw that it stood up. It is up to Germany now to do the same or accept the role of a big bluffer.

The second item in the brightening situation is the magnificent financial strength shown by England. To be getting more confident while borrowing the most colossal sum of money ever raised in one year on this planet is a pointed illustration of the British temperament. The English are actually blithe about it. One of the editorial headlines today reads: "Down with the Dust!" Bonar Law told them the other day, smilingly, but none the less firmly, that if they didn't lend it the Government knew another way of getting it, and his audience of bankers tittered at the threat of confiscation.

The prevailing cheerfulness is partly because it is now assured that this money and future amounts will be forthcoming as needed; partly because Germany has fallen into the very diplomatic hole digged by her for the Allies, and partly because Lloyd George has come back like a conqueror. Not only did he bring success back from Rome, not only did he spread the sense of certain victory by his speech at the Guildhall; but a steady, settled confidence in his methods and government is gripping the British public. There was a tremendous body of skepticism, partly social and partly political in origin. This is disappearing, and there is daily a wider acceptance of Lloyd George as "the idealist without illusions," for whose appearance the hard-pressed democracy has waited since August, 1914.

The Prime Minister is disappointing the prophets of evil by his successful working of the scheme of meeting and dealing directly with department heads instead of holding full Cabinet meetings and by multiplying counsel, dividing wisdom and efficiency. Thus he is proving his capacity for details while still keeping the larger situation in view—"seeing the world steadily and seeing it whole."

Naturally, in London Germany is not thought to have cut a creditable figure in the mix-up. Her whining and blustering by turns have diminished the fear of her prowess. "How can a people so governed be ruled by a man and a Government who talk such rubbish?" sums up London club opinion of the latest Berlin outgivings. The impression made is of a beaten man flinching from the approaching retribution.

Those who have known Germany since the war tell me that the solidarity of the German people themselves is the stake for which the Kaiser is playing. They stood like a rock for the first two years, but lately fissures have appeared. Recent events, particularly the allied reply to the President, seem to have brought all Germans together in passionate unity; but the very passion of it contains the seeds of reaction. Leaving out the Prussian Junkers, who are carried away with the malady of strong bighead, and who will stop at no length of perversity, it will be found eventually of the Germans, as of others, that "you can't fool all the people all the time."

PRAISES OUR ATTITUDE.

London Telegraph Sees Approval of Entente Position in U. S. Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 15.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the allied reply to President Wilson, says:

"The confidence expressed by us that they (the Entente's declared war aims) were such as must enlist the hearty sympathy of the American people as a whole is very justified by all accounts of the reception given the note.

"The war aims of the Allies are in fullest accordance with the principles most honored by the citizenship of the United States. All doubt, all confusion of counsel, is at an end so far as our side in the conflict is concerned. If these are our terms, they must be accounted worthy of the sympathy of an enlightened freedom-loving and humane people. That and nothing else is the position of affairs now brought into being as regards American opinion on the purposes of the alliance.

"For so supremely fortunate an outcome we must recognize what we owe to the initiative of President Wilson. The manner of his intervention was unhappy, as was sufficiently pointed out at the time, and in his own country as forcibly criticised as anywhere, but by right handling of the matter the statesmanship of the Entente has turned that intervention to our signal advantage and the allied peoples stand deeply indebted to Mr. Wilson and the courage in their leadership which knew how to make so fruitful a use of its opportunity."

URGES BULGARS TO RESIST.

General Jecoff Calls the Entente Allies "The Insatiable Enemy."

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 15.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends a dispatch received from Sofia giving an army order issued by General Jecoff, Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian forces, informing his soldiers of the rejection of the Teutonic Allies' peace offer "by the insatiable enemy."

"The fate of the Bulgarian people and the freedom, independence, and honor of Bulgaria lie with you," the order concludes. "Our task is a holy one; in it lies our strength and power. Your bravery and endurance are sufficient to guarantee the final success of our sublime work of unification."

COUNCIL LIBERALS RETIRED BY CZAR

Progressive Majority Replaced by Majority of Rightist Party Through New Year Ukase.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that in addition to the nomination of the reactionary ex-Minister of Justice, J. G. Chtcheglovitoff, as President of the Council of the Empire, the New Year ukase gives a list of retirements from active membership in the council. Among those retiring is Baron Rosen, the former Ambassador to the United States.

The new appointments to the council are also reported, the result being that the present progressive majority is replaced by a rightist majority of about twelve.

BRITISH BEAT OFF A RAID.

Germans Repulsed Near Gueudecourt—Artillery Duels Elsewhere.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The War Office communication issued this evening says:

Early last night a hostile party endeavored to raid one of our posts northwest of Gueudecourt. The attempt failed completely, the enemy being driven off with losses. During the night our patrols carried out successful enterprises in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle and Armentières and northeast of Ypres.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The official statement issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

The usual cannonade occurred south of the Somme and in the region of Verdun. Several enemy reconnoissances south of Berry-au-Bac were repulsed with losses.

An enemy airplane was forced to land in our lines near Pont-à-Mousson. The aviators were made prisoners.

The afternoon statement said:

South of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse the artillery was rather active. Elsewhere on the front the night was calm.

BERLIN, Jan. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding the west front:

Except for lively artillery firing on both sides of the Somme, there was little fighting at any point, owing to rain and snow. During the night hostile patrols which advanced at several points were repulsed.

WANTS ALLIES TO WIN.

Gifford Pinchot Urges Americans to Pray for Their Victory.

Gifford Pinchot, in a speech at the Free Synagogue, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, last night, declared that people in the United States should hope and pray ardently "that victory may come to our friends, the Allies, and that right speedily."

To questions put to him following his speech, Mr. Pinchot said he expected the war to end in about a year, and that Germany would not be starved out, but conquered by arms on the field of battle.

"The Allies," said Mr. Pinchot, "are fighting the fight of civilization and democracy, fighting that treaties may be respected, that humanity may prevail even in warfare, that the rights of the weak everywhere shall not be trampled on by the strong, that men may govern themselves in peace. The principles for which they stand are the principles upon which the Government of the United States is founded. To maintain these principles the Allies are paying in blood and treasure. Because they are paying we shall not have to pay in our turn.

"This war is a great and splendid struggle to maintain the standards of civilization and justice, and to keep democracy alive, against the planned and purposeful attack of a militaryautocracy which has set out to subjugate the world."

EXPELLED FROM FOUR LANDS

Pacifist Editor Here from Russia, Germany, France and Spain.

Leon Trotzky, a Russian journalist and Socialist, arrived yesterday from Cadiz on the Spanish liner Montserrat after being expelled from Europe for preaching peace. He said that he was a follower of Karl Marx, the German Socialist, and had represented Jewish newspapers in Petrograd and Kiev.

Through Arthur Concors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, who met him at the pier, Mr. Trotzky said that on account of his writings he had been sentenced to serve two years' imprisonment in Siberia in 1900. In 1906 he had a similar sentence, making four years altogether. Part of his imprisonment was spent at Obolsk.

When the German Emperor declared war in August, 1914, Trotzky was in Berlin editing a Jewish paper. There hours were given to him in which to leave the capital with his family and start for the Swiss frontier. He reached Zurich safely, and after remaining there a few weeks left for Paris, where he published a Socialist paper printed in Russian, Our Words, in which he opposed war bitterly and advocated peace.

The French Government ignored him until April, 1916, when 250 Russian troops commenced to arrive at Marseilles to act as a reinforcement in the rear of the French lines at Verdun, numbering altogether about 65,000. When the Russian Ambassador in Paris discovered through his secret service agents that the socialistic paper, Our Words, advocating peace, was being circulated among the Czar's troops in France, he communicated with the French Minister of the Interior and requested that the publication be suppressed. Trotzky was ordered to leave France, and was escorted to the Spanish frontier and went to Madrid, where he was arrested as a Socialist and locked up for three days.

After his release the Russian journalist said he went to Seville, and remained there until three weeks ago, when he was arrested by a Sergeant and two men of the Guardia Civile and taken to Cadiz, where he was detained until the Montserrat was ready to sail and then escorted to her by an armed guard.

Mr. Trotzky was accompanied by his wife and his two sons, Leon, 11, and Serge, 9.

The 344 passengers on the Montserrat came from all parts of the world, including Persia, Arabia, Croatia, Macedonia, Egypt, Madagascar, India, and Formosa, as well as the principal European countries.

GERMANS CAPTURE STEAMER

Seize Danish Vessel in Swedish Territorial Waters—Two Ships Sunk.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Aftonbladet of Stockholm, as quoted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that a German destroyer yesterday captured in Swedish territorial waters the Danish steamship Thyra of Copenhagen.

Lloyd's reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Vestfold, 1,883 tons gross.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.—The Nova Scotia schooner Harry Adams, loaded with fish from St. John's, N. F., for a Mediterranean port, was torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay, according to cable advices received here tonight.

The crew took to the open boats and landed yesterday at Ferrol, Spain. The schooner, commanded by Captain Acker, was owned in Lunenburg. The cargo was fully insured, and there was a partial insurance on the vessel.

Bohemian Silver Mine Reopened.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Work was resumed during the last year in an old silver mine near Marienbad, Bohemia, which had long stood idle, and the results thus far have been very satisfactory. Some of the ore runs more than 6 per cent. silver, and it is found that there is an abundance of rich ores in the lower levels. Work is to be increased.

FRANCIS CRITICISES ALLIES' TRADE PLAN

Ambassador Says It Will Hamper Commerce Between Russia and United States.

HURTS NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

Idea That America Has Experienced Only Benefit from War a Mistake, He Tells Russians.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—Russia's holiday period, ending today with the New Year, brought an auspicious quickening of interest in Russo-American commercial relations. The American Ambassador, David R. Francis, returned today from a semi-official visit to Moscow, where a reception was given in his honor by the Russo-American Chamber of Commerce.

The Ambassador discussed with prominent Moscow officials and business men methods of developing commerce between the two countries. Amplifying the sentiments expressed to the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Francis, in a statement to The Associated Press and the Russky Slovoe, called attention to the growing knowledge and confidence of America in Russian resources, but said that commercial relations could only be securely established and properly developed by a greater interchange of commodities.

"America has been selling much more to Russia since the beginning of the war than she has been buying," continued the Ambassador, "but Russia can produce many things which America can use. There is no reason why the people of these two great powers, whose Governments always enjoyed friendly relations, should not get closer together for mutual edification and benefit. That end cannot be accomplished, however, if the principles of resolutions of the economic conference of the Allies at Paris last June are confirmed and carried out.

"Those resolutions while inspired by the desire to prevent a revival of economic supremacy as it were, of the countries with which the Allies are at war, are at the same time a discrimination against commerce with all neutral countries, many of which have been supplying the Allies with requirements for a successful prosecution of the war, and in so doing have provided much material without which the Allies would not have been as successful as they have been.

"The idea that America has experience nothing but benefit from the war is a mistake, and the danger is that America desires to see the war continue because of the profits she derives has so little foundation that it needs no explanation or defense."

MUSTN'T RECOGNIZE POLAND

But Our Consul at Cracow Says He Can Confer With State Council.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Czas newspaper of Cracow reports that the Consul General of the United States at Warsaw invited all the Consuls of the neutral States residing in that city to visit him and informed them that by order of his Government he could not officially recognize the Kingdom of Poland until the end of the war, but nevertheless he would confer with the Polish State Council on purely political matters, the same as the representatives of the European countries.

WANT LINER FOR HOSPITAL.

Chicago Arrives Here on What May Be Her Final Crossing.

Captain M. Bourdeaux of the French liner Chicago, which arrived yesterday with passengers and mails from Bordeaux, said the vessel was delayed as a result of the French Government's wanting to convert her into a hospital ship. After several conferences with the naval authorities, in Paris, the French Line officials persuaded them to accept the Flandre in her place. The Captain said he believed that the Lafayette had sailed from Bordeaux for New York and that the Chicago would be taken over by the Government on her return to Bordeaux.

On board the Chicago were several members of the Société des Instruments Anciens, of which Camille Saint-Saëns, the composer, is President, who have been sent over by the Minister of Fine Arts of the French Government to give a series of concerts for the benefit of wounded French soldiers. Among the members arriving are Henri Casadesus, the Director and founder of the society, and his sister-in-law, Mme. Bruson Casadesus, whose husband, a French officer, was killed at the front. Among the musicians were Maurice de Villiers, Eugène Dubrulle, Maurice Hewitt, and Mme. Eugenia Paternl, known as the violin quartet.

Dr. McNamara and P. McElarney, survivors of the American steamship Kansan, which was blown up by a mine in the English Channel, eleven miles from Ste. Adresse, on Dec. 18, were passengers on the Chicago. The Kansan left Boston on Dec. 6 with a cargo of horses, tended by eighty-seven horsemen. Dr. McNamara said he was at luncheon, with others, at noon, on Dec. 18, when there was a terrific explosion and the forward part of the ship, on the starboard side, was blown out by contact with a floating mine, supposed to have been dropped by a German submarine. The Captain managed to beach the steamship and all on board were saved, including the horses.

Another passenger on the Chicago was Mrs. Jean Loredo of New Orleans, whose husband, a doctor, died in France from tuberculosis caused by exposure while working among the wounded French soldiers in the trenches.

BRITISH ARTILLERY READY.

Capt. A. Whitridge Says Spring Attack Will Eclipse Previous Shellings

Captain Arnold Whitridge, son of the late Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue railroad, who has been serving with the Royal Field Artillery in the British Army since the beginning of 1915, arrived yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool, to consult his mother in regard to his future plans. He said that he would probably resign his commission in the British Army, now that his father was dead, and remain in America to look after the interests of his family.

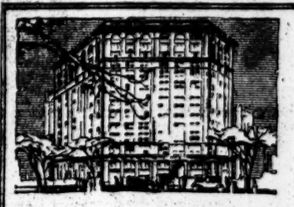
Captain Whitridge had only just returned to his battery on the Somme from New York, and had been promoted from First Lieutenant to the command of a battery, when the news of his father's illness reached him by cable. The Colonel in command of his brigade gave him leave to proceed to his father's bedside. He was in London when he received the report of Mr. Whitridge's death.

With regard to conditions on the Somme, the Captain said that the big attack in April would put the artillery firing during the last Summer on the western front into the discard completely. The British had any amount of shells at the present time, and were piling up a big reserve. There was some bombarding going on continuously from day to day, he continued, but the lakes of mud on the roads made it very difficult to move the big guns, which are hauled by traction engines.

Captain Whitridge was mentioned in dispatches during the early fighting on the Somme, where he was wounded and spent some time in the hospital in England.

Rout Turks in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.—The following report of fighting in the Caucasus was issued by the War Office today: "On the night of Jan. 12 our detachments attacked the Turks south of the village of Taime, twenty versts northwest of Khaket. They were put to flight. We captured prisoners and munitions and destroyed their defenses."



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THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

RUSSIANS DISAPPOINTED WITH RUMANIANS

Found Them Poor Soldiers and Little Inclined to Fight, Dr. Philip Newton Says.

Dr. Philip Newton of New York, who holds the rank of General in the Russian Army, conferred upon him by the Czar for his services with the ambulance corps, returned yesterday on the American liner New York after being twelve months on the eastern front. He said the Rumanians had been a great disappointment to the Russians because they had walked awdy instead of facing the enemy and doing their share of the fighting.

"As a Russian General described them to me," Dr. Newton went on to say, "the Rumanians have to knock off soldiering every night at 9 o'clock to go fiddling at the cafés. They sold out their crops twice, once to England and then to Austria, and the latter Government got the major part of the grain. When the Rumanian Army of 500,000 went into the field the men had nothing to sustain them in the campaign.

"The Russian cavalry rode twenty-five miles ahead of the Rumanians and captured four batteries of artillery; the latter just walked away and let the enemy take charge.

"The Russians have 5,000,000 men in the field and another 9,000,000 troops in reserve ready to be called upon. They have plenty of ammunition and a good supply of stores and provisions to carry on the Winter campaign."

Dr. Newton said that he took over sixteen auto ambulances to Russia from New York a year ago, and was assigned to the army in the Carpathians, where they carried as many as 2,200 wounded from the battle front in two days. In one attack on an enemy position which lasted sixteen hours, he saw four Russian soldiers return unscathed out of two regiments numbering 8,000 men. Nearly 900 men returned, he explained, but only four of them were whole men. One Austrian regiment that was captured by the Russians were shoeless, ragged, and ill fed.

VAN DYKE LEAVES HAGUE.

Retiring American Minister Has Rousing Farewell at the Station.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—Dr. van Dyke, the retiring American Minister, left The Hague this evening for England, where he will spend two weeks en route for America. He expressed his deepfelt regrets on parting to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent and said how pleasant his relations with the Dutch had always been, but owing to his literary work, he felt it his duty to resign.

Prior to leaving the Minister received a communication from the French Société des Gens de Lettres, who conferred the honor on him of "member correspondent," the highest honor conferred on a foreigner.

Dr. van Dyke, who is also accredited to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, made his formal resignation by letter to the Grand Duchess.

Among the large crowd of personal and official friends at the station were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the President of the Council of State, the Burgomaster of The Hague, the Ministers of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Russia, Argentina, Brazil, Sweden, Spain, Rumania, and the Apostolic Delegate. It was the most cordial leave-taking ever accorded an American Minister at The Hague.

PREDICT PLEA TO THE WORLD

Kaiser and His Allies Expected to Issue a Manifesto.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is reported by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company that on the occasion of Emperor William's forthcoming birthday (he will be 58 years old on Jan. 27) Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and the Turkish heir apparent will go to Berlin to attend the birthday celebration, and that while they are there the three rulers and the Turkish representative will issue a manifesto to the world placing responsibility on the Entente for continuation of the war.

The Sultan of Turkey will not attend the celebration on account of his advanced age.

AIRMAN KILLED IN PARIS.

Lieut. Bedora Fell While Responding to False Alarm of Zeppelin.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Lieutenant Bedora, a military aviator, is dead as a result of injuries received in an accident on Thursday night, at the time the false alarm that a Zeppelin was approaching Paris was sounded.

While adjusting his helmet the Lieutenant took one hand from the steering gear and his machine dipped on one wing. He was about to land, and as he was too close to the ground to recover his equilibrium, his airplane crashed to earth. The machine gun operator who accompanied the Lieutenant was injured badly.

MOLLARD FINED $40,000.

Paris Cafe Keeper Convicted of Selling Absinthe—Place Closed.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Café Mollard, one of the principal establishments of its kind in Paris, opposite the St. Lazare terminus, has been ordered closed, and the proprietor, Louis Mollard, has been fined more than $40,000, for selling almost 1,000 bottles of absinthe in violation of the law passed in March, 1915, prohibiting the sale of this liquor.

M. Mollard is charged with having sold absinthe at $2 a bottle under the name of "elixir."

HIGHER AUSTRIAN RAIL RATE

Increase of 30 Per Cent. Made Necessary by Operating Costs.

VIENNA, Jan. 14, (via London, Monday, Jan. 15.)—The managers of State and private railroads in Austria announce that, while the earnings of the railways last year exceeded those of the previous year by 300,000,000 kronen (about $60,000,000,) a general increase in passenger and freight rates of 30 per cent. is necessary owing to the higher cost of operation. Fifteen per cent. of the increase will go to the State Treasury.

GEN. BANDINI DROWNED.

Commander of Italian Albanian Expedition Lost in Battleship Sinking.

ROME, Jan. 14—Lieutenant General Bandini, commander of the Italian Albanian expeditionary corps, was among those lost aboard the Italian battleship Regina Margherita, the sinking of which by a mine on Dec. 11 was recently officially confirmed.

NO EXPLOSION PLOT, DU PONT CO. INSISTS

Overheated Bearing in Powder-Glazing Room Given as the Cause—No Clues Here.

A SUSPECT UNDER ARREST

Worker Held After He Is Said to Have Predicted Another Blow-up—Loss Placed at Only $300,000.

Officials of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company returning yesterday to their headquarters at Wilmington, Del., after they had made an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the explosion Friday night in the company's plant at Haskell, N. J., issued a statement announcing that no consideration at all was given to the suggestion that the explosion might have been due to a plot."

Government and county officials, whose suspicions had been aroused by the fact that the Kingsland and the Haskell explosions came within twenty-nine hours of each other, were, however, not entirely convinced that both were accidental, and were continuing investigations on their own behalf.

One arrest was made yesterday in connection with the explosion at Haskell. The prisoner, who said he was Jeremiah MacDonald of Boston, was locked up on a suspicious charge.

MacDonald was arrested near the cap works of the du Pont Company at Pompton Lake, over the mountain from the Haskell works, after he was said to have told several men that they should give up their jobs at the Pompton Lake plant because that "was going to be the next." These workers reported the man's alleged conversation to Chief Kell of the powder company's police force.

The arrest borrowed interest from the fact that MacDonald is said to have started work in the Haskell plant only last Friday. The explosion occurred that night. The du Pont police will go this morning to the plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company at Kingsland to see if a man answering the prisoner's description ever worked there. Officials of the du Pont Company said last night that they did not take the arrest very seriously.

William M. Offley, Chief of the New York Division of the United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation, said that he was continuing his investigation, but that he had no information to indicate a plot, further than the vague rumors that had reached him previously.

The du Pont Company statement said, in part:

"The disaster was unusual in its magnitude and in many of its features, but the initial explosion started in the 'sweetie' barrel, as the house is known where the powder is glazed. This house was blown to pieces and the two men operating the machine were killed. No vestige of the machinery has been found, and it is impossible to give the exact cause, but the engineers and experts who have had to deal with these things before are convinced that the whole trouble was started by an overheated bearing. This would have set fire to some of the powder outside of the machine, and the heat from this would have exploded the nitroglycerine product in the machine. This is given officially as the probable cause.

Machine Fragment Hit Magazine.

"There is no doubt in the minds of the investigators that the magazine was exploded by a fragment of this machinery which the explosion had hurled against it. The magazine was at a distant point, hidden behind a rocky point and so well protected that flames from the 'sweetie' barrel could not have reached it. The high, rocky embankment confined the flames and gases so that they could not spend themselves in the ordinary way. They were deflected back and forth like an echo, communicating to one building after another, thus making almost continuous series of fires and flares.

"The large magazine which was exploded contained 230,000 pounds of powder, and when this went up it caused the wonderful pyrotechnic display which attracted attention at far distant points.

"Plans for rebuilding have been made at once and the work of the plant will go on without serious interruption, despite the fact that a number of the laborers were frightened away from the works by the explosion.

"Every person employed in the works was accounted for, and it is officially announced that there were only two deaths, and that of the nine injured, only two had o remain in the hospital.

"The property loss is estimated by the company at the outside as not more than $300,000. The figures include the value of the powder destroyed as $200,000, and not more than $100,000 which will be required to put the destroyed parts of the plant in working order again. It is possible that a few thousand dollars—certainly not more than $15,000—may be added to this to pay for the damage done to surrounding property. The damage consists principally of broken glass in neighboring villages. The village of Haskell, though much nearer the scene of the explosion, suffered even less than did Pompton Lakes, a mile and a half away. The force of the explosion, confined between the rocky sides of the Wanaque River, swept down the valley and shattered more glass at the distant village than near by."

Pompton Lakes Wants Regulation.

The Borough of Pompton Lakes wants the handling of high explosives at Haskell regulated by Jersey legislation, according to J. Frank Cornelius, Borough Clerk. He said last night that officials of the borough had procurred legislation six years ago to regulate the amounts of explosive that might be handled at the du Pont plant in Pompton Lakes, but that, before Friday night's explosion, it was generally supposed that the Haskell plant was not a menace to Pompton Lakes, which adjoins Haskell. Nearly every window in Pompton Lakes was blown out by the explosion, however.

"We are now asking an inquest to place the blame for the two deaths, and to find out how this plant can be operated more safely in the future," Mr. Cornelius said last night. "We are not trying to have the plant ousted from Haskell, but do want to make it safe for citizens to live near it."

County Physician Robert R. Armstrong said last night he would confer with County Prosecutor Dunn before deciding to hold an inquest.

An investigation yesterday of a report that the son of a German chemist living in the Bronx had known a few minutes after the Haskell explosion that a du Pont plant had been blown up, showed that this report probably arose from unfamiliarity with the name "trinitrotoluol," a high explosive.

The boy told other boys, according to the report, that the "D. and P." plant had blown up, and this was taken to mean the du Pont plant. The chemist named in the story said yesterday that he had read the day before that all of the munition buildings at Kingsland, N. J., excepting two trinitrotoluol magazines, had blown up on Thursday night, and that, being a chemist, he had known how powerful this explosive was. On feeling the shocks Friday night he had commented in the presence of his fourteen-year-old son and others of the family: "I suppose that is the 'T. N. T.' plant." The boy had been understood to say "D. and P." when repeating his father's words.

Officials investigating the causes of the explosions are inclined to believe that many of the reports indicating plots and pre-knowledge of explosions have their foundations in such incidents as this.

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To depositors:

The importance of "being known"

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For this reason:

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IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

TO ENLIST GERMAN WOMEN.

Dr. Marie Luders Will Direct Recruiting for Home Army.

In order to induce as many women as possible to enlist in the "army back of the front," the German authorities working out administrative details of the new Auxiliary Service law have appointed Dr. Marie Elizabeth Lüders as head of a department in the War Bureau of the Prussian Ministry of War, which is to control the work of the women volunteers for the auxiliary service, according to a report in the Frankfurter Zeitung, reprinted in the London press. Dr. Lüders's department is to get in touch with all the German women's organizations and organize them for the new service.

Reports reaching London indicate that the German Government, having obtained its Auxiliary Service law, is now proceeding to force into the munition works all superfluous labor in industries which are affected by scarcity of raw material. The industries chiefly concerned, in the first instance, are the textile and the shoemaking, and it may be that compulsion will effect migration of labor on a very large scale.

Since the early stages of the war the want of raw material has made it necessary to cut down to a minimum the working hours in the whole textile industry, to distribute such work as there is, and to relieve unemployment. It is stated that at present men in the textile industry are working about thirty hours a week, and doing nothing for the rest of the time, and similar conditions are said to prevail in the shoemaking industry. It is now proposed to remove altogether, or in part, the restriction of working hours, and to suspend the special schemes of relief, and then to divert to munition work the workmen who become unemployed. It is stated that as far as possible munition work will be found locally, but the authorities may be looking forward to migration of labor on a large scale.

WAR RECONCILES FRENCHES.

Daughter of Robert J. Wynne Returns from Nursing Husband.

The fact that Mrs. Hugh Ronald French had become reconciled to her husband, Captain French of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, whom she divorced in December, 1913, became known yesterday when she returned from England on the American liner New York and told the reporters how she had nursed him at Salisbury Plain when he was brought there wounded from the war in France.

Mrs. French is the second daughter of Robert J. Wynne, at one time American Consul General in London, and before that Postmaster General. She was married to Captain French in the Brompton Oratory in London on June 17, 1909, in the presence of the late Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and many foreign notables. On Dec. 1, 1913, she obtained a divorce in the English courts on the grounds of cruelty and infidelity and obtained the custody of her child.

Mrs. French said yesterday that she had been nursing in a private home for wounded officers in Grosvenor Square, London, until her husband arrived from France to recuperate from his wound at the military hospital for officers on Salisbury Plain, and then went there to take care of him. After he recovered sufficiently to return to his regiment, Mrs. French decided to come to America and spend three months with her family in Washington.

POLES ASSEMBLE TODAY.

We Will Not Recognize New Government Until End of the War.

LONDON

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tell Your Friends That BELL-ANS

Positively relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

WILL SUE FEED DEALERS.

Attorney General Plans Action Based on Wicks Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—As a result of the Wicks Committee's investigation of the dairy and poultry industry of the State, Attorney General Woodbury has announced his intention to proceed in the civil courts against the New York State Retail Feed Dealers' Association on the ground that it has acted in restraint of trade. Charles Carrier of Sherburne is its President, and the other officers are: W. C. Richards of Parish, Vice President; H. M. King of Waterville, Secretary, and M. J. Mudge of Afton, Treasurer. The association was formed nine years ago and has several hundred members.

At the committee's Richfield Springs hearing a suit case full of letters was obtained by subpoena from Secretary King. These letters were turned over to the Attorney General at that time. Since then, a deputy has been quietly at work.

Certain of the letters, it is alleged, supplemented by testimony which was obtained at subsequent hearings of the committee, reveal attempts on the part of the association to prevent farmers from purchasing cattle feed direct, at a saving to themselves, and compelling them to buy from retail dealers who were members of the association.

GIRL'S SLAYER CONFESSES.

W. H. Wells Says He Committed Hotel Crime in Self Defense.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Weldon H. Wells, former Kansas City broker's clerk, tonight confessed to County Prosecutor R. P. Duncan that he shot and killed Mona Byron Simon in a room in a hotel here last Thursday night.

In his statement, according to the authorities, Wells asserted he killed the girl in self-defense. He was arrested in Huntington, Ind., early Saturday morning, and arrived here tonight in custody.

The dead body of Miss Simon was discovered Friday noon in the hotel room occupied the day before by a man registering as "G. V. Van Brunt of Chicago." While the police were sending broadcast notices for the arrest of "Van Brunt" Wells was arrested in Huntington, Ind., on an embezzlement charge made in Kansas City. He told the police he had been at the Columbus Hotel under the name of "Van Brunt," and the Columbus authorities were notified.

In his confession tonight, the authorities said, Wells asserted that he met Miss Simon, took her to his hotel room, where they quarreled. Her taunts led to a fight, in which she threatened him with a razor, and he shot her. Two razors and a revolver with one empty chamber were found among Wells's effects.

PAPER ECONOMY IN SCHOOLS

East Orange Requires Pupils to Write on Both Sides of Sheet.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 14.—In an effort to save that precious commodity, paper, the pupils in the East Orange public schools have been instructed to write on both sides of the sheet and to reduce margins to the "irreducible minimum" in order to make the supply on hand go as far as possible. While some grades of paper are hard to procure, and have advanced as much as 125 per cent., the system has not yet been forced to have recourse to the old-fashioned slate to relieve the paper shortage.

A purchasing system installed some years ago gives East Orange some advantage over Boards of Education in other communities, as was shown in a recent investigation by the State, which resulted in a report that East Orange was paying the lowest of all school systems.

FIVE TOWNS IN DARKNESS.

Staten Island Lighting Co. Blames Shortage of Men and Materials.

Tottenville, S. I., was without electric lights on Saturday night, and last night Tottenville, Pleasant Plains, Huguenot, Prince Bay, and Annadale were all in darkness.

Shortage of materials and labor, according to officials of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company, was responsible. The officials say that, as soon as they can get material and enough men to work about the power house, the lights will be turned on again.

HIT TRAIL HERE FOR BILLY SUNDAY

500 Converts from Other Cities Come to Warm Up New York.

CAMPAIGN ON IN EARNEST

Eleven Men Publicly Testify to Their Conversion Without Waiting for the Evangelist.

Billy Sunday's trail hitters came to town yesterday. Some 500 of them, from Philadelphia, Syracuse, Paterson and other places where Sunday has held revivals, scattered throughout the city and surburban communities and talked religion in 250 churches, meeting houses, and Bible class rooms.

Most of the visitors had hit the trail because of Billy Sunday's exhortations, and they came to tell New Yorkers of their experiences. Among the number were many business men of means and prominence. Also there were doctors, lawyers, ministers, former saloon keepers, policemen, and men who were "down and outs" before they hit the trail.

Yesterday was the active beginning of the Billy Sunday campaign. The trail hitters were the forerunners whose purpose it was to warm up the people of New York for the reception of Sunday himself on April 1. From now until then, committees will work, preachers will exhort, men, women, and children will visit homes—all of the forces of revivalist Protestantism will unite to stir things up to the boiling point for Billy Sunday. The chief purpose of the trail hitters' visit, however, was to further the work of the Rev. George G. Dowey of the Billy Sunday corps, who will remain here and attempt to organize 100,000 men in the metropolitan district into Bible classes to work for the revival in April.

The big delegation of trail hitters arrived about 9 o'clock yesterday morning on a special train from Philadelphia. They poured into the station here singing revivalist hymns and shouting, "We're going to capture New York for the Lord"—"Gotham for God"—"Mannattan for the Master." They were met by about one hundred ministers and church laymen who joined in the revivalist demonstration.

Each member of the visiting party wore a badge bearing his team number, and each minister wore a similar badge bearing the number of the team which was scheduled to visit his church first. Fifteen minutes after the trail hitters' train came in the teams were speeding in automobiles to their first meetings.

The teams traveled and talked all day, about 200 of them stopping long enough to eat in the Clendening Hotel, at Amsterdam Avenue and 103d Street, 100 or so more who went to the suburbs congregating for luncheon at Yonkers, and the remainder taking food wherever they happened to be at the luncheon hour. The Philadelphians went home last night as they came—in a body—singing and shouting "for the Lord." Another such a party as received them saw them off.

First New York Hitters.

The first New York trail hitters came forward yesterday too—not waiting for Billy Sunday. There were ten men in the West End Presbyterian Church, where a team from Philadelphia spoke in the morning. After the visitors had narrated their religious experiences the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the church, invited any who wanted to seek God to come forward, and the ten stepped forward.

There was another who hit the trail in the Harlem Reformed Church. His name was withheld, but it was said that he was a man well known in the neighborhood for his love of liquor, and that after listening to the trail hitters' talk expressed a desire to hear more from them. They made a personal appeal to him and he was converted. He said he'd never drink again, wanted to join the Church and "get right with God."

The leader of the team that went to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was George T. Porter, recently candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia on a reform ticket and for several years Director of Public Safety there. He told of the lasting results of Billy Sunday's campaign in Philadelphia, saying that 1,800 policemen of the city had organized a Bible class as a result of Sunday's preaching, and that a Bible class in his own church which had twelve members before the revival now had 500.

One of the most important meetings of the morning was that of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Rockefeller was present and sat on a front bench, but he took only a silent part in the proceedings. G. N. Sage, President of the class, opened the meeting. He told something of the Billy Sunday campaign, and introduced Harry McGee, a carpet manufacturer of Philadelphia, and the captain of the team.

Mr. McGee told the 125 men present that Billy Sunday's real message was not about punishment and hell, but about love. Mr. McGee called upon Billy Marshall—there was a familiarized first name for almost all of the speakers—and Mr. Marshall told how he had neglected religion until he heard Billy Sunday. Mr. Marshall then sang one of the Billy Sunday songs, and when he had finished Mr. McGee introduced Albert H. Kemmerer, who said that Billy Sunday's revival would be the biggest thing in New York since the days of Moody.

"And Billy Sunday's message is to men," he said. "Everywhere he has preached great numbers of men have been converted. After the revival in Philadelphia 12,000 new members joined 100 of the leading churches and 5,000 of them stuck."

There was a lively meeting at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, whose pastor is the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, one of the original Billy Sunday men of New York. And Dr. Reisner preached about Billy Sunday, revivals and trail hitters last night, much of his sermon being devoted to "Paul, the Trail Hitter."

Another big meeting yesterday was in the Christian Police Association's rooms, at 226 East Fifty-eighth Street. Here a party of Philadelphia policemen, who came under Billy Sunday's influence, many of them from attendance at the tabernacle while on duty, told as many New York policemen and their wives as could pack into the meeting room what it meant to be "a Christian copper." G. W. Brady, who played baseball against Billy Sunday when the revivalist was a professional ball player, told how good luck had caused him to be detailed to the tabernacle.

"Big Ben" Fowler, also of the Philadelphia force, said that he had been detailed to duty in the tabernacle, and had stood within forty feet of Billy Sunday preaching.

"He couldn't miss me," he said, "and I thank God for it. Thank God for Billy Sunday."

Defends Billy Sunday.

While about one hundred churches in and near New York yesterday had trail hitters to prepare for Billy Sunday's coming campaign, the task of publicly answering criticisms made against Mr. Sunday was assigned to the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Broadway. Dr. Russell said that Sunday is an exceptional man, and that in public and business life men as exceptional as he demand and receive far more money than does the evangelist. Besides, he explained Sunday's expenses to maintain his efficiency campaigns and his benefactions. He concluded that Sunday's money methods are above reproach.

In the matter of theology, he asked whether everybody agreed with everybody else on that subject, and as to slang, he said that unusual methods alone will attract attention, and that only unusual methods will crack the complacency of the public. Concluding, he said:

"Why bother ourselves about these trifles anyhow? They are not momentous. A little money more or less, when so much money is lavished in other directions—why fret? Nobody charges that wrong use is made of money by Mr. Sunday. If people want to give him money instead of spending it in other directions who cares? As for theology, Sunday preaches enough theology that we all accept. As for slang, some of it is capital, and a few years hence will be a part of the classics of our common speech. Here is a man with a message. Let's get the message and use it."

DR. FELIX ADLER CRITICISED.

Baptist Ministers Attack His Statement That There Is No Hell.

Two Baptist ministers in their sermons last night censured Dr. Felix Adler, head of the Society for Ethical Culture, for his declaration that there was no hell, and therefore it was unfortunate that Billy Sunday was coming to New York to worry people about it.

"Dr. Adler has made an announcement," said the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild at the Central Baptist Church, "that is really welcome to every thief, to every liar, to every roue, to every debaucher of young people in New York. It is foolish to arraign Harry Thaw or anybody else for his misdeeds, for if God does not bother about punishing sin, why should man?

"Once let men come to believe that there is no hell and you will have perdition let loose on earth. It is the fear of the consequence of their misdeeds that holds men back from all sorts of wrongdoing. And, pray, who gave Dr. Adler the authority to make this positive announcement that makes every bad man breathe more freely? Jesus Christ declares that the punishment of sin is sure. To be sure Dr. Adler does not recognize the authority of Jesus Christ. But when it comes to a choice of authority between the guidance of Dr. Adler and Christ, we unhesitatingly choose Jesus Christ."

Dr. Joseph Kemp, at the Calvary Baptist Church, arrayed Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John against Dr. Adler on the question whether there is a hell.

"There are three kinds of people," said Dr. Kemp, "who say there is no hell. First, those who believe that when a man dies, he is done; second, the Universalist, who believes all are saved, and, third, those who believe man has a chance for redemption hereafter. Dr. Adler says there is no hell, but the sensuous young man who slashed his wrist in Philadelphia knew there was a hell."

1,900 GIRLS IN CONFERENCE.

Meet in Calvary Baptist Church to Push Sunday School Work.

About 1,900 girls, from 16 to 25 years old, attended a conference yesterday afternoon in the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue. The meeting was under the auspices of the New York City Sunday School Association's Girls' Extension Committee, the Chairman of which, Miss Julia L. White, presided.

The conference was to stimulate interest in Sunday school work, and an outline of the aims of such work was given by Miss Margaret Slattery in an inspirational address. Among the members of the Extension Committee are Mrs. Ottomar Van Norden, Mrs. Louis Van Dusenbury, Miss Margaret Baker, Miss Alma Adams, Miss Marguerite Presbrey, Miss Katherine Olcott, Miss Louise Homer, Miss Charlotte Green, Miss Lavinia Traitman, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, and Mrs. Dorothy Perkins Freeman, daughter of George W. Perkins.

The Travelling Size

Contains Twenty-four Tablets

Counterfeits may be dangerous. There is only ONE genuine Aspirin. Protect yourself—demand

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity."

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

CITY CLUB ASKS SWANN'S REMOVAL

Continued from Page 1.

tions against Mr. Swann. Particular stress was laid on the fact that the accusation yesterday was delivered to Governor Whitman by Wayne D. Heydecker, Assistant Secretary of the club, whose father, also a member of the club, played a large part in the formulation of the charges against Fellows and Gardiner

Cite Fusionist in City Club.

The District Attorney's supporters professed to discern more evidence of a Fusion plot in the assertion of men supposedly well informed that, within a week, Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the club, would resign to head a great new Fusion movement to be launched in Mayor Mitchel's interest. Mr. Binkerd could not be reached last night. A selected list of City Club members was exhibited by defenders of the District Attorney. They urged consideration of the fact that the roll included the names of such men as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., active in the Bureau of Municipal Research and other civic welfare work close to the heart of the present administration; Norman Hapgood, leading spirit in the Committee of One Hundred and Seven, which brought about Mr. Mitchel's nomination for Mayor; Henry Bruere, formerly City Chamberlin under Mr. Mitchel; Frederick H. Whitin, Secretary of the Committee of Fourteen; Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Commission; Colonel George Harvey, E. Stagg Whitin, a close associate of the Mayor, and Leonard M. Wallstein, the Mayor's Commissioner of Accounts, who has criticised Mr. Swann heretofore. This array of names, its exhibitors thought, could admit of but one interpretation of the club's action.

The charges begin by reciting that Mr. Spencer acted in behalf of the City Club, whose Board of Trustees had been moved to action by the filing of Mr. Delehanty's original memorandum of charges. The document continues:

The City Club of New York has given careful consideration to the memorandum and the statements therein contained, and has made such independent investigation of the facts therein set forth as seems to the governing body to warrant the belief, and its Board of Trustees do believe, that public interest requires that the issues raised by the memorandum should be judicially determined, and that the said District Attorney should make sufficient answer to the facts alleged in said memorandum and statement, or be removed from his office. Accordingly, upon the information derived from said memorandum and statement, and from statements made by the said District Attorney in the public press, and from the investigation which has been made on behalf of said club, I hereby prefer these charges, on behalf of said City Club of New York:

I hereby charge Edward Swann, District Attorney of the County of New York, with misconduct in office, and with incompetency, neglect and violation of law in the administration of his office during the year 1916 and a portion of the year 1917.

Swann's Acts Called a Scandal.

There follows a circumstantial repetition of the Delehanty allegations, terminating with the charge that in recommending the discharge of bail of the labor union defendants, Mr. Swann certified or caused to be certified to the Court of General Sessions that he "had made a most rigid and thorough investigation of the facts determinable by him in the cases involved, whereas in truth and in fact no such investigation had been made by Edward Swann or by his assistants." With reference to the charge of intimidation the complaint says:

The said Edward Swann, unmindful of the duties of his office, and in violation of his oath of office, was guilty of mal and corrupt conduct of his office, in that for the purpose of preventing an orderly and proper investigation into the charges, that he had failed in the performance of his duties in respect of the matters set forth in said memorandum or statement, he did seek to coerce and intimidate a witness, to wit, Lucian S. Breckinridge, whose evidence would be material and necessary in any inquiry into the conduct of said Edward Swann, and in and by a statement addressed by him to said Lucian S. Breckinridge, which said Edward Swann caused to be published in the public press on the 4th day of January, 1917, he did threaten the said witness, and by said statement and in other ways did seek to prevent him from appearing upon such inquiry, and did seek to prevent a fair inquiry into the matters charged against him.

In so acting said Edward Swann did use the position and authority of the office of District Attorney of the County of New York wrongfully and to the scandal and reproach of the administration of the law.

Wherefore, upon the charges herein set forth, and upon such other and further charges supplemental hereto as may be filed on behalf of said City Club of New York, I respectfully pray that you will remove said Edward Swann as District Attorney of the County of New York, giving to said Edward Swann, as such District Attorney, a copy of these charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

Mr. Spencer gave out the following statement when the charges were made public:

"The City Club considers that the charges regarding the conduct of the office of the District Attorney of New York County made by Judge Delehanty in his memorandum filed in the Court of General Sessions on Dec. 30, 1916, are a matter of grave public concern. It has not been possible for the club to verify in detail the facts contained in the memorandum, but with the facilities at its command it has investigated them to the extent that it has concluded that they should form the basis of a proceeding in which the Governor may have an opportunity to determine whether they are sufficient to justify the District Attorney's removal. It has, therefore, filed formal charges with the Governor, just as in the past it filed charges against Borough Presidents Ahearn and Haffen. It seemed more than ordinarily important that this should be done as a public service, inasmuch as up to the present time the issues raised by the charges have been obscured by a newspaper discussion of collateral matters which do not touch the real point, which is the conduct of the District Attorney's office in the administration of criminal justice.

"If it were possible under the Moreland act to have an investigation of the charges made by Judge Delehanty, and also of other criticisms of the District Attorney and his office, the club would have preferred such procedure. But the Moreland act provides for an investigation only of departments, boards, bureaus, and commissions of the State, and does not extend to local offices. Any investigation without legal authority behind it and without the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to examine them under oath, would, in the opinion of the Trustees of the club, be highly unsatisfactory and futile."

Over the telephone from his home in Wilton, Conn., last night Mr. Spencer said that a committee, consisting of himself, George W. Alger, and Chase Mellen, had drawn up the charges, after investigation, and had got for them the full approval of the Board of Trustees.

The officers of the City Club are: dents—Richard W. Browker, George F. dents—Ichard W. Browker, George F. Canfield, Edward J. De Coppet, Algernon S. Frissell, and George Haven Putnam; Secretary—Robert S. Binkerd; Terasurer—Carl L. Schurz; Trustees—Lincoln Cromwell, George W. Alger, Richard S. Childs, Stephen P. Duggan, Abraham L. Gutman, Charles W. Candless, Chase Mellen, James Cowden Myers, William P. Parsons, Joseph M. Price, and Frank B. Williams.

EDGE IN OFFICE TOMORROW.

Inaugural in Opera House—Parade and Social Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N., J., Jan. 14.—Everything is ready for the inauguration here Tuesday of Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City, Republican, as Governor of New Jersey. The induction ceremonies will be held in the Taylor Opera House.

Immediately after the exercises Governor Edge will return to his leased home, in West State Street, and, with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Lee Phillips, will entertain at a buffet luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. William Edge of Atlantic City, the Governor-elect's parents, and other relatives from that place, New York, and Tennessee will be present.

From his home the Governor will go to the Trenton House, where Atlantic City delegates will have dinner, and to the Masonic Temple, where the Essex County Republicans will maintain headquarters for the day. Then he will take his place on the reviewing stand in front of the State House to witness the parade.

Acting under instructions of Governor Fielder, Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Barber has invited fifty-three active and unassigned National Guard officers as special aids to the Governor. It is expected that nearly 10,000 men will march in the parade.

247 GERMAN DAILIES DEAD.

26 Suspended Publication in Period from Last May to October.

Further evidence of the havoc wrought by the war in the ranks of the German press is found in a recent report issued in Berlin by the General Secretary of the Association of German Newspaper Publishers in which he says that from the middle of last May to the first of October twenty-six German daily newspapers suspended publication, bringing the total number of dailies that have died since the war broke out up to 247. During the Summer period twenty-six newspapers suspended publication temporarily, making a total of 313 since Aug. 1, 1914. Seven newspapers are reported as having resumed publication.

Among the many hardships with which the German publishers have to contend are a rise in the price of print paper of about 100 per cent., increases in the prices of inks and oils ranging from 30 to 800 per cent, and transportation costing about 60 per cent. more than in time of peace. Although there has been no increase in the union scale of wages for the printers, the newspaper and book publishers have all granted their men a voluntary war increase of 10 per cent.

NEW JAPANESE RIFLE.

Officer Invents Weapon of Longer Range Than One in Use.

TOKIO, Dec. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Japanese Army has announced the invention of a new infantry rifle by Colonel Kijiro Nambu, an authority on ordnance who has in the past invented several useful firearms accessories. The new rifle is said to be an improvement on the weapon now used by the Japanese Army. Its special features include a broader muzzle, a longer range, and improvements in the internal mechanism. It is said to be more powerful in its firing capacity and more convenient to handle.

Colonel Nambu is now traveling in Europe, inspecting army ordnance in the Entente countries, with the special object of applying the lessons of the war to his new invention, which the Japanese Army authorities claim to be the best and most effective of all firearms now used throughout the world.

ECHOES GERMAN NAVY ROW.

Von Tirpitz Records Questioned in Slander Trial at Munich.

An echo of a row between Admiral von Tirpitz, former head of the German Navy, who is an advocate of the unlimited torpedoing of all kinds of enemy craft, and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, over charges that Admiral von Tirpitz had falsified the reports issued by his office regarding the number of submarines in service and the amount of enemy tonnage sunk by them, which was mentioned in dispatches from Berlin printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last September, was heard in the courts in Münich on Nov. 30, according to German newspapers just received here.

Professor Valentin, an employe of the German Foreign Office engaged principally in compiling data for the presentation of the history of events leading up to the world war, had been sued by Professor Cossmann, publisher of the Süddeutsche Monatshefte, on a charge of having insulted the publisher in a letter printed on Sept. 16 and in an article in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger of Sept. 25 in which Professor Cossmann was accused of gross breach of faith and intentional distortion of the facts of the affair, and the case came to trial in Munich. It resulted in a compromise through which Professor Valentin withdrew all insulting allusions to Professor Cossmann and agreed to pay the costs.

Professor Valentin visited his friend Cossmann in Munich last July, and when he found the latter to be a strong partisan of von Tirpitz endeavored to dissuade the old Admiral's feats by declaring that the Foreign Office had found out that von Tirpitz's data on the work of his submarines had been exaggerated in order to make the public believe they were more efficacious than they really were. Professor Cossmann immediately informed von Tirpitz of this conversation and the Admiral wrote a sharp letter to von Bethmann Hollweg asking that Valentin be disciplined. The Chancellor replied that he could not punish Valentin, but that the young professor had been informed that the figures given by von Tirpitz agreed with those of his successor, Admiral von Capelle. Since then Valentin has left the service of the Foreign Office.

The process in Munich hinged largely upon the question whether Professor Valentin had used the word "N" theft" in telling how the Foreign Office had obtained what he called the correct data on the submarines, as contended by Theodor Heuss, a manufacturer, who had heard the conversation, or if he had said, "in a roundabout way," as he himself asserted. It was finally decided to call it a misunderstanding, as neither side would admit being in the wrong. The German press describes the affair as "a disagreeable incident of the war" and it is generally regarded as something lending emphasis to the sharp difference of opinion between the followers of the advocates of unrestricted submarine warfare and the supporters of the Imperial Chancellor in his more moderate policy.

NEW REVENUE BILL TO TAX BUSINESS

Continued from Page 1.

funds. Therefore, it is now likely that we will amend the law and permit the issuance of these short-term Treasury obligations for a period of sixty to ninety days. This will obviate the payment of interest for a year or more, and the notes, or bills of exchange, can be redeemed when money begins to pour into the Treasury in July.

"It is conceded, of course, that we must sell all the Panama Canal bonds. The tremendous drain of the preparedness appropriations justifies this move, and all these bonds will be sold.

"With a revision of the inheritance tax, a levy on profits against those engaged in business, and the sale of short-term notes and the Panama Canal bonds, it is believed that we can meet the revenue situation without disturbing the present tariff duties or amending the income tax law. All the indications are that the bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee will embrace the revenue remedies outlined above and none other."

The Revenue bill is expected to take precedence in the House as soon as the appropriation measures are out of the way. Democrats say that it is imperative that a Revenue bill shall be passed at the short session. The Administration forces in both houses will be set to work preparing the way for the easy progress of the measure through Congress before March 4. Every effort will be made to avoid an extra sessions of Congress.

IN the high noon of the season I charged **$25** and **$35** for these Suitings, tailored to your individual measure. In the twilight of the season I charge **$17.75** and **$23.50.**

Among them are some of the highest-priced stuffs I carry, all fine-weave, advance-style patterns of strictly custom conception. No better time to put my claims and clothes to the test than this week. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Full Dress Suit, $35 to measure (White Silk Waistcoat included)

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

Evening Clothes for Men at Saks

Are Individual in Design—Uniform in Merit

¶ Some men believe that in selecting their clothes for evening wear they must surrender their individuality, feeling that there is little latitude for the expression of original thought in such garments.

¶ This is not the case at Saks', for we have put such a wealth of study, care and experience into Saks clothes for evening wear that they are not only **individual,** but easily hold their own with the best custom-tailored productions.

¶ Ready-for-service at any moment, and graded in sizes so numerous that to fit almost any man is a matter of minutes only.

Dress Coat & Trousers...$30 to $60
Tuxedo Coat & Trousers..$27 to $55
Dress Vests.....$3.50 to $12.50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Weber and Heilbroner

Would Emphasize the Special Importance, over any Clearance Sale of Previous Years, of Their Present

Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

If you are familiar with conditions in the woolen market, you will fully appreciate the greater saving than ever before offered by these season-end, clearance reductions.

The prices of woolens are still going up and promise to keep on going higher.

The advisability of purchasing for both present and future needs will be apparent. Many of the suits are of that medium weight which answers for year-round wear.

Reductions:

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits . . . $16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Fancy Suits . 20.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits . 24.50
$37.50, $35 and $32.50 Fancy Suits 28.50
$45 and $40 Fancy Suits . . . 32.50

Also substantial reductions in blacks, blues and grays

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

The falling off of Turkish tobacco importations, caused by the great war, is playing havoc with quality in the cigarette world—but *not* with Naturals.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

15 cts

Your Money can't go further and fare better. Success has proved that for

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

Truly a Cigar

8 for 25c and Upward

DAVE LAGUI

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

D-E Worm-Drive ¾-ton Chassis, equipped with panel body.

WHEN a customer calls for unusually prompt delivery, your business calls for a motor truck—and more customers are calling for that sort of delivery every day.

Strength of construction, economy of operation and dependability of service are charactertics that make D-E WORM DRIVE MOTOR TRUCKS trucks of **maximum utility.**

It is reassuring to know that D-E WORM DRIVE MOTOR TRUCKS were designed to render an unusually high degree of service **every day.** Their strength and simplicity render them a commercial vehicle of the utmost dependability. Let us show them to you.

Expert Factory Service Right at Hand.

¼-ton	1-ton	1½-ton
$975	$1200	$1500

Made Here—No Freight to Pay.

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$3.00 Round Trip

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Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.

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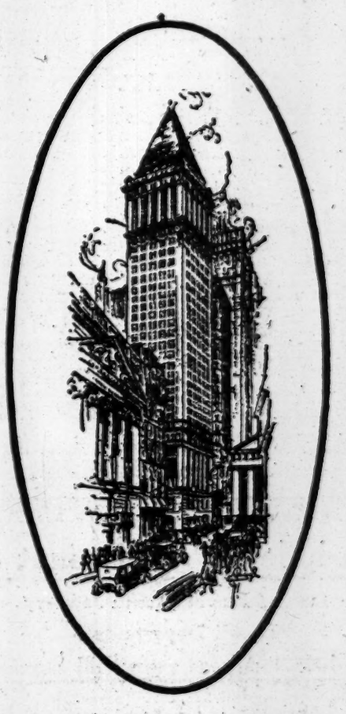
SPLENDID PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial gives interesting views from all war fronts, and forms a magnificent souvenir. Ten cents—$5 a year by mail. —Advt.

"A Form of Application for this Company to Act as Executor and Trustee"



THIS application form is contained in an interesting booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills." It will be useful to any person contemplating making a will and appointing an executor and trustee. We shall be glad to have you call or write for a copy.

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First Mortgage Certificates on New York City Real Estate
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Interest mailed every six months.
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CABLE TO BRAZIL MUST WAIT ON WAR

Work Would Begin Now but for the Submarine Peril.

J. A. SCRYMSER'S LONG FIGHT

After 48 Years British Company Is Outgeneraled and Direct Service Will Be Established.

James A. Scrymser, President of the Central and South American Cable Company and also of the Mexican Telegraph Company, explained at his home in Gramercy Park yesterday how he had finally won the fight he had waged for forty-eight years to open direct communication between New York and Rio de Janeiro.

"The war is the only thing that prevents the beginning of the work of connecting Brazil with 64 Broad Street," Mr. Scrymser said. "We could have the cable made now, of course, but it is not likely that any cable company would undertake the work of laying it while the war, with its submarine and other perils, is going on. It is true that the British interests have taken an appeal for a second hearing from Brazil's Supreme Court, but the 10-to-1 vote at the original hearing guarantees a sufficient majority to make the decision stand.

"The decision was handed down late in November. It denied to the Western Telegraph Company, an English corporation, an injunction against the granting to us of a contract permitting the extension of our cables from Santos and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, to Buenos Aires. A contract to build cables north from Brazil was impossible, because of the Western Telegraph Company's exclusive right for cables in that direction until 1930. The only way to send messages between the United States and Brazil was across the Atlantic to the Azores or England and back again.

"But with the building of the 'via Colon' route to Valparaiso and the opening of the line across the Andes to Buenos Aires we hope to get to Brazil from this country."

The importance to this country from a military as well as a commercial viewpoint of a direct United States-Brazil cable was pointed out by Mr. Scrymser. In a letter to Secretary of State Robert Lansing he said:

"I am sure that the importance of an American-owned cable from the United States to Brazil is fully realized by both the United States and the Brazilian Governments. As I have previously pointed out, such a cable connection would be of inestimable value to the commercial interests of both countries, and of vital importance to the Government of the United States, which is now unable to communicate with its representatives in Brazil except through foreign-owned lines."

The inland wires in Brazil are under the control of the British company, but the laying of two cables touching at the most important points in Brazil will provide for 75 per cent. of the traffic, according to Mr. Scrymser. Merchants in this city who do a big coffee business with Brazil, he added, have had difficulty in getting dispatches to and from German houses there since the war began.

The cable line from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires will be 1,200 miles long, and will touch Santos in Brazil as well. From Buenos Aires messages will be sent across the Andes to Valparaiso, Chile, and thence by cable to Colon and New York. Incidentally, the cables reach a depth of 18,000 feet in the Pacific, and a height of 12,000 feet in the Andes, making a difference of nearly six miles between the highest and lowest points.

The Central and South American Cable Company opened its lines to Buenos Aires in 1882. The late J. P. Morgan and some of his associates advanced the money for the formation of the company. At that time the rate was $7.50 a word between here and the Argentine Republic. The present rate between Argentina, Chile, Peru, and the United States is 65 cents a word.

CRANE MAY HELP OUT.

Justice Will Probably Go to Court of Appeals Temporarily.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane of Brooklyn will probably be designated this week by Governor Whitman to sit with the Court of Appeals. There are two vacancies on the State's highest bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Samuel Seabury and the retirement of Chief Judge Bartlett. The calendar is a year and a half behind and at present two other Supreme Court Justices are sitting with the higher court.

While the Governor is said to be considering the names of several Supreme Court Justices for appointment to the Court of Appeals, it is understood that Justice Crane will not be one of those to receive a permanent appointment to that tribunal.

SEES PLAN TO GRAB FARM BOND BUSINESS

Loan Board Condemns National Surety Company's Circular to Its Agents.

IT ADVISED SEEKING OFFICE

President Joyce Defends the Policy, but Promises to Recall the Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A circular alleged to have been sent by the National Surety Company of New York to all its agents suggesting that they could obtain appointments as Secretary-Treasurers of farm loan associations, to be organized to obtain loans from Federal farm loan banks, and thereby "surely control all the bonding business," was made public today by the Federal Farm Loan Board, together with a letter from George W. Norris of the board to W. B. Joyce, President of the company.

In his letter Mr. Norris characterizes the circular as "a sordid appeal to the cupidity of its recipients," amounting to "an attempt to prostitute the act to purposes of personal gain," and expresses the hope that Mr. Joyce will disown it.

The circular, issued under date of Jan. 5 and purporting to be signed by the Superintendent of the Federal Farm Loan Department of the company, reads as follows:

> We learn today that one man is to be selected as Secretary-Treasurer of all the Farm Loan Associations in each county. This being true, it will create an office of great value to the holder of it.
>
> If this proposition attracts you, there is little doubt but what you can secure the position if you organize immediately and ask your friends in the banks to recommend you to the Farm Loan Board at Washington. You could then surely control all the bonding business.
>
> The bonding business to be transacted, board officials said, would involve the bonding of officials of the various banks and officials of thousands of farm loan associations—groups of farm borrowers—to be organized throughout the United States.

Mr. Norris's letter to President Joyce, under date of Jan. 13, says:

> I inclose herewith a circular letter, under date of Jan. 5, purporting to be issued by the Superintendent of a department in your company. As it has been received by several of your agents, whose astonishment at its contents has led them to call it to the attention of this board, I suppose that there can be no doubt as to its authenticity.
>
> I would call your attention to the following points:
>
> The statement of fact in the first paragraph is incorrect. While the board has under consideration the advisability of making such a suggestion to farm loan associations, no decision has been reached. Your publication of it as a fact is likely to lead to misapprehension and much unnecessary correspondence.
>
> The suggestion in the second paragraph that this will create an office of great value to the holder is not only false in fact, but most mischievous in its implication. It is a sordid appeal to the cupidity of the recipient of your letter, and, taken in conjunction with the concluding phrase, "You could then surely control all the bonding business," it betrays a total lack of ability to comprehend the broad and beneficent purposes of the Farm Loan act and amounts to an attempt to prostitute the act to purposes of personal gain and is a direct invitation to abuse the position of Secretary-Treasurer of a farm loan association by using it as a cloak to conceal ulterior motives.
>
> I trust that you will promptly disown this discreditable circular and see that the farm loan department of your company, if it is to be continued at all, shall be put in charge of some one who has some conception of the public purposes sought to be attained under the farm loan system.

Says Circular Will Be Recalled.

After he had learned that George W. Norris of the Federal Farm Loan Board had written to him calling attention to the circular sent to the agents of the National Surety Company, William B. Joyce, President of the company, last night issued this statement:

> "The National Surety Company, which is the largest surety company in the world, and its predecessors have been engaged in business guaranteeing the honesty of people for very nearly twenty-eight years.
>
> "Not having received the letter, I am only in a position to say that the putting of such an interpretation upon the communication was certainly unexpected by the author, I am sure. I may say in a general way, however, that I can see no reason why, if our agents who are engaged in soliciting surety bond business who have the time to spare, should not seek such a position. Indeed, insurance agents, it seems to me, would be especially desirable to hold such a position, not, however, for the purpose of securing the bonding business of the office or of influencing other bonding business that would naturally be controlled by such an official.
>
> "Certainly the National Surety Company is in complete sympathy with the purposes of the Land Bank act, and we appreciate Mr. Norris's calling attention to the matter as viewed by the Board, and the circulars shall be promptly recalled.
>
> "Notwithstanding that, I am just now informed that the author of our circular letter understood that he would have no authority to give out any of the bonding business, such authority being vested in other officials."

B. W. LEWIS'S BODY EXHUMED

Secret Examination May Shed Light on Colbert Murder Case.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—The body of Bernard W. Lewis, who killed himself in an Atlantic City hotel on Jan. 4 as the police were about to arrest him in connection with the murder of Maizie Colbert of Philadelphia, artist's model, was exhumed at the Allegheny Cemetery here late yesterday, it became known here today.

The body was taken to an undertaking establishment, where an examination of it was made by Coroner's Physician Wadsworth of Philadelphia and Frank Paul, special investigator of the Coroner's office there. It was then reinterred.

As to what was discovered at the investigation or what conclusions their inspection of the body led them to reach Mr. Paul today refused to say. Until a report was made to the Philadelphia Coroner nothing would be given out, he said. W. A. Lewis, father of Bernard Lewis, today said he knew nothing of the investigation and that it was not made at the request of the Lewis family.

AUTHORIZES MARTIAL LAW.

Mexican Congress Adopts More Articles of New Constitution.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Jan. 14.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted an article providing that martial law may be proclaimed and the rights guaranteed to citizens be suspended only by the President, with the consent of his Cabinet, and that such decree must be approved by a Congress and must be for a limited time. Furthermore, such a decree may be promulgated only in time of serious disturbance of public order, invasion, or other grave emergency.

The convention adopted the article regarding the punishment for misdemeanors, providing for fines or for imprisonment for not more than thirty-six hours. If a fine is not paid the term of imprisonment may be as long as fifteen days. In the case of a wage-earner, the fine shall not exceed eight days' pay.

Another article which was adopted provides that warrants must be issued in case of arrests or the searching of private property.

Two of the men most prominent in the debates of the Constitutional Congress, Luis Manuel Rojas and José Natividad Macias, have addressed an open letter to General Carranza declaring that when their duties as members of the Congress are completed they will retire to private life. Rojas and Macias are credited with having composed, to a large extent, the rough draft of the new Constitution.

MEXICANS APPROVE RESULT.

Outcome of Joint Conference Is Called Most Satisfactory.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—It is stated here by men high in the councils of the Provisional Government and in close touch with the international situation that the result of the conferences between the Mexican and United States Commissioners has been most satisfactory to Mexico. It is believed that when the result is made known the Mexican people will have cause for universal satisfaction and rejoicing.

These men, who have had an opportunity to become acquainted with reports and communications furnished to the heads of the Government at Queretaro, say it is certain that President Wilson is now handling the situation personally. They declare that the conference results came not so much through an appeal to international law by Mexico as through the invoking of the rights of civilized people and an appeal to justice.

It is stated authoritatively that before the results of the conference were reached a manifesto was prepared to be presented to the Mexican nation, giving an outline of the situation should the result have been unsatisfactory to Mexico. It is thought now that within a short time a report will be made to the Mexican people giving the facts of the conference which have been adjudged favorable.

VERA CRUZ STRIKE SETTLED.

Docks, Railway Stations, and Street Car Lines Were Affected.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—The strike at Vera Cruz, which involved most of the labor unions there, came to an end today. The street car employes began the strike, demanding higher pay and other concessions.

Other unions quit work in sympathy, and the docks and railway terminals, as well as the street car lines, were tied up. The Mayor induced the men to return to work, as many lines of business were paralyzed.

The street car employes have sent a deputation to the Governor of the State, at Orizaba, to ask his assistance in reaching an agreement with their employers.

MEXICAN GENERAL SHOT.

Marcelo Caraveo, Ex-Villa Leader, Had Escaped Twice.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—Marcelo Caraveo, a former Villa General, who was imprisoned in Chihuahua by General Trevino and liberated when Francisco Villa attacked the town last September, was shot at Teotitlan del Gamino, Oaxaca, yesterday.

General Caraveo soon after being liberated by Villa surrendered to the Carranza authorities, and was brought to Mexico City and confined in the penitentiary. He escaped from the penitentiary last week.

CLARA WARD DIED A PAUPER.

Left Only a Little Jewelry, Which Was Seized—Died on Visit to Cassellato.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Clara Ward remained faithful to the last to Albano Cassellato, for whom she left her third husband. At the outbreak of the war Cassellato was recalled to Italy, and when he was injured by his horse the ex-Princess visited him daily in a military hospital. On the first day that she was able to take him out for a drive she caught a severe chill, which developed into pneumonia and caused her death.

Beyond jewelry worth a few thousand francs, which the local authorities seized for the payment of debts, nothing of her former immense wealth remained, and her body was buried in a pauper's coffin.

According to a dispatch from Chicago printed in THE TIMES on Dec. 23 last, the will of Clara Ward, which was filed there on Dec. 22, showed that her estate was worth approximately $1,124,935.96 in personal property and $50,000 in real estate, practically all of which was left to Giuseppe Ricciardi, her third husband. The will was signed in 1904, but in 1911 the decedent and Ricciardi were separated. Her loss of property may have followed the making of the 1904 will.

PRINTERS' PRESIDENT ASSAILS GOMPERS

M. G. Scott Says A. F. of L. Had No Right to Urge General Walkout in Traction Strike.

LABOR LAWS VIOLATED

Praises New York Typographical Union for Refusing to Join the Sympathetic Strike.

An attack by Marsden G. Scott, President of the International Typographical Union, on Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and local labor leaders for their attempt to call a general strike last September in sympathy with the striking street car employes has stirred up members of New York unions. The Central Federated Union has called upon Scott for an apology for what it terms his "cowardly attack," and has expressed its confidence in Mr. Gompers and those who led the sympathetic strike movement.

President Scott's attack appears in The January Typographical Journal, the official organ of the printers' union. He asserts that the American Federation of Labor had no right to back the general strike plan and denounced the attempt made to force the printers to break their contracts with the publishers by joining the proposed strike. He praises New York Typographical Union for refusing to join the movement.

President Gompers will be in New York today to attend the convention of the Labor Publicity Organization at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, and it is hinted that he might have something to say in reply to Scott.

In beginning the article, President Scott says that from the mass of available evidence he has sifted the essential facts which, he says, justify this declaration: "That the American Federation of Labor, either through its officers or its subordinate bodies, has no authority whatever to interfere in any manner with the obligations of our members, as set forth in the contracts entered into by the subordinate organizations of this international union, and the further declaration that in the future this international union will publicly denounce any infringement on the part of the American Federation of Labor, its officers or organizers, or any of its subordinate organizations. * * *. No member of the International Typographical Union can legally be ordered to strike by any Central Labor Union or any central body of delegates until the executive officers of this international union have been consulted and have agreed to such action.

"New York Typographical Union did not vote for a sympathetic strike, and no such infamous proposition was ever given serious consideration. The strike order issued over the signature of the Secretary of the Central Federated Union received scant consideration when presented to our subordinate organizations in New York City. Some of them laid the communication on the table. Others put it under the table.

"The order promulgated over the signature of the Secretary of the Central Federated Union," Mr. Scott continues, "was a stupid, dishonest, and disreputable proposition, and in direct violation of the law of the American Federation of Labor. The object of the circular was to involve subordinate unions in a sympathetic strike, thereby destroying our contracts in New York City. No effort was made to conceal the intentions of the promoters of this crooked enterprise.

"The 'first and greatest' strike failure," says Mr. Scott, "because the responsible officers of the national and international unions emphatically refused to listen to the invitation to break existing contracts." He expresses the opinion that had "this dishonest proposition been submitted to the officers of this union, the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides, the promoters of this enterprise would have been told to go to Gehenna and take their contract-breaking proposition with them."

Speaking of the part of Mr. Gompers in the general strike plan, Mr. Scott says: "His (Gompers's) failure to meet the emergency which arose in New York City in September has stamped the Central Federated Union of that city as an irresponsible organization, disposed to destroy labor contracts regardless of the obligations in them. . . . Such a program suits the officers of the American Federation of Labor, it does not suit the members of this international union. Furthermore, if the American Federation of Labor, through its subordinate organizations and with the consent of its executive officers, is to embark in similar disreputable undertakings, in direct violation of one of the fundamental laws of the federation, then the officers and members of this International Typographical Union intend to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the interests of this union in such emergencies."

Admiral Dewey Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — Admiral George Dewey, who is ill with a severe cold, was reported late tonight to be somewhat improved. The report that Admiral Dewey, who recently passed his eightieth birthday, was seriously ill came as a shock to many of his friends in naval and official circles and led to many inquiries during the day. Assurances were given at his home that his condition was not alarming. He is attended by Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy and Dr. C. R. Shelton.

SCHIFF TO ADDRESS JEWS.

Morgenthau Will Also Speak at the Baltimore Council.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Women will take a more conspicuous part in the twenty-fifth council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which will open its sessions here tomorrow, than in any previous convention. Many of them are already here as an advance guard. In 1913 the convention authorized the creation of a National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods. There are 150 sisterhoods that are active in every phase of synagogue work.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Jewish Home for Consumptives, held this afternoon, Dr. Adolf Meyer of New York said that unless necessary precautions were taken there was great danger of tuberculosis being increased in this country by immigration after the war. Dr. Meyer said he had been informed by Ambassador Gerard that in Germany the number of cases of tuberculosis had increased 300 per cent.

One of the projects of the convention is to establish reform synagogues in congested districts. It was in Baltimore, at Har Sinai Temple, that the movement got its great impulse in 1842. The movement resulted in the formation of a congregation in New York three years later.

Zionism is sure to come up as a theme for discussion. "Irreligious" and "un-American" are terms which the Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler applied to some of the movements now on foot among Jews. Zionism, he said, embodied views diametrically opposed to the Jewish faith.

Between 400 and 500 delegates are expected, including men prominent in the business, professional and financial world, as well as leading rabbis of the country. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, and Jacob H. Schiff have signified their intention of being present and speaking.

PRAISES OUR AEROPLANES.

Swedish Commission Predicts That They Will Take First Place.

American aeroplanes and aeronautic motors are the equal of the best European products, and will soon outstrip them, according to the report made to their Government by the Swedish officers who were sent here a short time ago to investigate aeronautic developments. This inspection commission consisted of Baron Cederstrom and Lieutenants Netzler, Krokstedt, and Wimblad, all of whom have returned to Sweden.

Their report was not made public, and it was awaited with much interest in aviation circles here. Yesterday the Aero Club of America received a copy of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter, in which it is reproduced with illustrations of the leading machines and motors of this country.

The Swedish commission describes the various machines inspected here, including the large Curtiss tripiane, with its fifteen-ton lifting capacity; the "baby speed scout," with its speed of 120 miles an hour; the Martin biplanes, the Burgess seaplanes, and the Sperry gyroscope. The commission places itself on record as saying that when one considers the short time that the American aeroplane industry has had inducement to develop better aeroplanes and motors, a great deal is seen to have been accomplished, and in their opinion America will soon outdistance Europe in both aeroplanes and motors.

The $17,000,000 appropriation made by Congress last year for aeronautical development is spoken of as offering great inducements to the manufacturers here, and it is also pointed out that the United States can use aeroplanes for utilitarian purposes, and that in the near future mail-carrying routes will be in operation. The commission further remarks that the American aeronautic industry is now equipped properly to produce good aeroplanes and satisfactory motors of carrying power, in large quantities.

CIVIC FORUM SEES MOVIES.

National Board of Review Tells How the Industry Has Progressed.

"Moving Pictures" was the subject discussed last night at the Civic Forum in the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, where a series of discussions are being held respecting the recreations of the city. O. F. Lewis of the National Board of Review presided.

Two reels of "Script to Screen," a picture depicting how moving pictures are made, from the first word of the scenario to the final exhibition at the theatre, were shown.

Herbert F. Sherwood of the National Board of Review spoke of the enormous growth of the moving-picture industry. In 1914, he said, there were 360,000,000 feet, or 68,000 miles of films, produced in this country, including the duplicates, at a cost of $37,000,000 for the films alone. The paid admission fees to the 20,000 moving-picture theatres in the country amounted to $319,000,000. He said it has been estimated that one-seventh of the population of New York, or about 700,000 persons, go to the moving pictures every evening, and this was corroborated by Commissioner of Licenses G. H. Bell, who followed him.

Mr. Bell said his office, which has authority over such places, has been exerting itself to make all places sanitary and decent. Where they are not so is usually due to ignorance on the part of the owners of the building.

"How Moving Pictures Keep Young People Off the Streets" was the subject upon which Mary Gray Peck of the National Board of Review spoke. She said the moving pictures are a safety zone for the larger children of a big city. These children, she said, see so much that is exciting and dramatic going on in the streets about them that melodrama is what they crave, and she thought that clean melodrama should not be curtailed, but encouraged.

A general discussion followed the speeches.

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GUARDED QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO LAWSON

Continued from Page 1.

ing he wanted to make clear before going on the stand again exactly what his position was.

In the statement, which is addressed to Chairman Henry, Mr. Lawson repeats his original charges and declares he is ready to lay before a committee of Congress under certain conditions the names of Congressmen, bankers, big and little, and public officials and go-betweens in connection with the alleged peace note leak.

After asserting that in the last two years "the trick machinery of Wall Street" had flooded the country "with billions of bogus wealth," Mr. Lawson says he "discovered a new form of stock gambling fraud," and goes on:

> "People in Washington having advance 'leak' information of Mexican or European war moves, in partnership with stock gamblers, could so 'run ahead' of market events as to quickly and surely make great profit. As I watched I found that this new swindle had generated still another—the making to order of Mexican and European 'leaks.'"

Mr. Lawson then refers to the present investigation and of his being summoned to Washington as a witness.

Eleven Able Men Against One.

"My coming was disagreeable to me," he says. "I was warned that if I took a hand in the exposure of the powers that be I would get hell. Long experience in such matters assured me I would, but I came.

"At the outset your committee took the stand that it was to investigate me, not the monstrous wrongs. Its members attempted to insult, bulldoze, and humiliate me, and in an unfair and outrageous manner. Your committee was composed of eleven members, many able lawyers, all experienced in such affairs. I was alone and in the committee's charge. I had no counsel, yet for hours and hours at a stretch for two days, one member sitting another, this committee called me a four-flusher, a bluffer, a common stock gambler, and over and over again set every trap known to able and experienced statesmen—politicians—for my undoing. (I wish to qualify the above—some members were fair and courteous.)

"Your investigation accomplished nothing, absolutely nothing, notwithstanding it had leakers and beneficiaries before it. In fact, it never asked of them a single pertinent question. If your committee had been a real one—I mean one with authority and with a Samuel Untermyer handling the examination—there would have been an explosion that would have shaken the country, perhaps the world, and compelled the greatest reform of a hundred years.

What He Had to Reveal.

"I intended to lay before the real investigation among other things:

First—The name of the Congressman who mentioned to me the name of the banker, Cabinet member and "great official," and the names he mentioned and the amount.

Second—The name of a great banker who conducted for himself, a Senator, and a Cabinet member "leak" stock gambling.

Third—The banker who was told by the great banker to stand by while he called a Cabinet member from bed to prove he controlled him.

Fourth—The big banking house which did the business and the member of a great official's family and his partner who did the go-betweening.

Fifth—The name of a great public man who knew the leak machinery.

Sixth—The name of the go-between for still another public official who received a large sum for "his bit."

"I refused to divulge any of these names because the only result would have been the warning of the guilty and the giving them time and opportunity to destroy evidence, and get out of jurisdiction. Particularly did I refuse after witnessing the examination by the committee of the people who had real knowledge."

His Conditions.

Mr. Lawson says in conclusion:

"I do not believe Congress wants an investigation, but if it does, and will appoint a committee with full authority and will give the management of that committee's investigation to, say, Samuel Untermyer, I will turn over to him in advance of the investigation all evidence I now have.

"Under no circumstances will I give over my evidence involving many men of high standing unless I am absolutely assured in advance that such evidence will be used to expose the guilty, and not to discredit me by letting the guilty escape."

Mr. Lawson adds a postscript to make clear that he got no "leak" information from Congressman Jimmie Galvin of Massachusetts, an old friend," with whom he had testified he had been chatting.

CYCLIST HITS THREE WOMEN

Speeds On in Fifth Avenue and Escapes in Central Park.

A motor cyclist speeding south in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, apparently indifferent to the safety of persons afoot, hit three women in his flight between 113th and 111th Streets, one of whom suffered a fractured skull and is in the Harlem Hospital. Without pausing, the herdsman outraced pursuers and got away in Central Park. Detectives and the police were unable to find him last night. The cyclist wore a khaki uniform, was so disguised by goggles, and fled so quickly that no one was able to give a description of him. They said the motor cycle was painted green.

Miss Tillie Rein of 18 East 113th Street was knocked down at 113th Street. Without a glance at the woman, the cyclist kept on. A moment later there were cries two blocks further down the avenue, and Mrs. Anna Feinberg and Mrs. Cellia Ruller, both of 69 East 106th Street, lay unconscious in the street.

Mrs. Feinberg was taken to a drug store, and Dr. Janoff of the Harlem Hospital, failing to revive her, took her to the hospital. Examination disclosed that her skull was fractured. The other women, both suffering from shock and bruises, were taken home.

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PUTS CONGRESS OVER THE SUPREME COURT

Senator Owen Denies Power of Judiciary to Pass on Constitutionality of Acts.

REPLIES TO DAVID J. HILL

Says Sovereignty Is Vested in People's Representatives—Cites Courts of Other Lands.

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, called by David Jayne Hill in a speech before the Lawyers' Club, on Saturday, the leader of those who would "practically abolish the Supreme Court" by denying its power to rule on the constitutionality of laws, yesterday replied to Dr. Hill, in an interview in which he said he did not wish to abolish the Supreme Court, but to make it in all things subservient to the will of Congress; as, he said, the Constitution intended. Senator Owen gave to THE TIMES his views on the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which he expects to voice on the floor of the Senate in the near future.

At the fortieth meeting of the New York State Bar Association, held in this city last week, it was called "astounding" that there was in the United States Senate a man who held such views on the Supreme Court as did Senator Owen.

"Dr. David Jayne Hill is reported in THE TIMES of today," said the Senator, at the Plaza Hotel, "as attacking before the Laywers' Club, those who would abolish the Supreme Court and mentioning Senator Owen as a leader in the movement

"The suggestion that I would abolish the Supreme Court is unfounded in fact. It is difficult for Dr. Hill to be patient with a public servant who believes in 'popular government.'

"My views on the Supreme Court will soon be presented on the floor of the Senate, in which I shall point out that the sovereign power of the United States is vested in Congress, that its laws are 'the supreme law of the land'; that the Congress, by the Constitution, is exclusively vested with the powers and duty of determining the constitutionality of its own acts; that the passage by Congress of an act establishes the conclusive presumption of the constitutionality of the act; that the power of correcting an error by Congress is exclusively vested in the people of the United States, in whom alone is vested sovereignty; that their sovereignty by the Constitutions of the forty-eight States, by the Declaration of Independence, and by the Constitution of the United States is indefeasible and inalienable; that the Constitution of the United States did not vest the exercise of this power of sovereignty in the courts, but made the courts subject to Congress; that the Congress under the Constitution itself is authorized:

"First—To fix the appellate jurisdiction the Supreme Court may be empowered to exercise and to make any exceptions it pleases.

"Second—To determine the regulations under which appeals may be made to the Supreme Court.

"Third—The appellate jurisdiction given by the statutory authority of Congress is substantially the only jurisdiction the Supreme Court enjoys.

"Fourth—That the number of Judges of the Supreme Court is subject to Congress.

"Fifth—That the compensation of those Judges is fixed by Congress.

"Sixth—That its court room, its Marshal, its Clerk, its library, its officials of high and low degree are controlled by Congress.

"Seventh—That its means of enforcing its decrees are provided by Congress.

"Eighth—That its personnel is only permitted on the advice and consent of the Senate, a branch of Congress.

"Ninth—That its membership is subject to instant removal by Congress by impeachment.

"Tenth—That the 'good behavior' of its members, required by the Constitution as a condition of remaining in the public service, is not subject to its own self-serving determination, but is subject to the judgment of the law-making power of the people.

"Eleventh—That the entire inferior federal judiciary and its jurisdiction is statutory and subject to Congress.

"The Executive Department, except the President and Vice President, is statutory and the President and Vice President are sworn to obey the laws of Congress and are subject to impeachment by Congress.

"The judiciary is merely a means of advising the Executive as to the meaning of the laws of Congress and a means of providing remedies for grievances of citizens under the laws.

"The judiciary is not a co-equal, but a highly honorable, justly honored and revered subordinate branch of the Federal Government, with a splendid history and a glorious future.

"The Supreme Court has had and will forever continue to have an honored place in the service of the people. No thoughtful man wishes to impair its Constitutional jurisdiction, but its recent assumption of the right to invade the powers of Congress to make law, as in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases, or to set aside as void laws of Congress, as in the legal tender and Income Tax cases, and to assume the power of fixing national policies is a violation of the Constitution itself and will not be endured by a free people.

"The courts of the great nations of the world never think of setting aside the acts of Parliament of such nations, nor would it be endured. The Parliaments of New Zealand, of Australia, of the Republic of South Africa, of Great Britain, of France, of Switzerland, of Denmark, determine the constitutionality of their own acts and are responsible to the people at home, whose sworn representatives they are. These great precedents are based on common sense and on that natural structure of society, and are not accidental.

"The question at issue is not the wisdom or patriotism of Congress, but the power of Congress under the Constitution, and no suggestion that Dr. Hill or his sympathizers may make that Congress is composed of unlearned, foolish, or unpatriotic men will affect the issue.

"The wisdom and patriotism of Congress needs no defense. It represents the wisdom and patriotism of the people of the United States, in whom is vested an inalienable, indefeasible sovereignty, and this must suffice.

"Thomas Jefferson, United States Supreme Court Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson, and many others support my view, as I believe the overwhelming majority of the people will do when they know the facts."

MALTBIE, ATTACKED, ADMITS HIS TWO JOBS

Accused by City Inquiry Bureau Director, He Acknowledges He Has Had Federal Pay.

VIOLATION OF LAW CHARGED

But Chamberlain Says Government Work Was Done In His Own Time, With Mayor's Consent.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, which is run by Tammany, issued a statement yesterday charging that Milo R. Maltbie had retained a paid position with the Interstate Commerce Commission after his appointment as City Chamberlain to succeed Henry Bruère on last May 9, and had resigned this supplementary post only on last Tuesday, after an investigation by Mr. Bullock's bureau. For this extra work, which Mr. Bullock says violated sections of the city charter and left Mr. Maltbie open to a charge of misdemeanor, the Director charges that the City Chamberlain received $1,050 from the Federal Government, while still drawing a salary of $12,000 a year from the city.

Mr. Maltbie replied last night, acknowledging the facts, but asserting that the work had been done with the consent of Mayor Mitchel, which he had made a prerequisite to his acceptance of the Chamberlainship; that it had been done at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission; that it had been for the public benefit, and had been accomplished in Mr. Maltbie's private time, without prejudice to his city position.

The Federal post from which Mr. Maltbie moved to the office of Chamberlain was that of member of the Advisory Board, Division of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission, to which he was appointed on July 2, 1915, and from which he tendered his resignation on last Dec. 14, although it was not accepted until Tuesday of last week. In his statement Mr. Maltbie, after referring to the arrangement with Mayor Mitchel, said:

"When I was appointed Chamberlain I gave up my office in Washington, and the regular salary I had received as a member of the Advisory Board ceased. My quarters and assistants were assigned to others. I have since attended no meetings, hearings, or section of the Interstate Commerce Commission. At the request of the commission I have since completed, as a consulting expert on a per diem basis, two matters then pending that could not, in their opinion, be handled by others without injury and loss to the valuation work. This has been done at odd times without interfering with the work of the Chamberlain's office, as the results fully show."

Mr. Maltbie then cites the fact that interest rates on deposits have been raised until the city is now getting more than $100,000 a year above its best previous rate, that the rate on mortgage tax funds is higher, that the rate on many trust funds has been raised, and that a reduction of about $1,700,000 in the cost of electric service to consumers in Manhattan and the Bronx is to be effected this year.

How bitterly Mr. Maltbie resented the charge was disclosed in the opening paragraph of his statement, in which he said:

"Bullock thinks he has made a great discovery. It is incomprehensible to him that any city official would work overtime. He knows the Tammany type, for his bureau is an adjunct of that organization, and apparently his conception of the proper officeholder is one who works as little as possible. He is determined apparently to gain publicity for his political bureau at any cost."

In addition to publishing the facts which Mr. Maltbie admits, Mr. Bullock, in his statement, called attention to the fact that Mr. Bruère while City Chamberlain had constantly advocated the abolishment of the office, describing it as "one of the distinct relics of the past order of things; a prize of patronage and a sinecure."

Children's Haven to Incorporate.

A committee was appointed yesterday to incorporate the Children's Haven on Hollywood Avenue, Far Rockaway. For two years the institution has been giving asylum to children whose mothers were in hospitals here. The present plant has only a capacity of thirty, and before enlarging it the patronesses thought it advisable to incorporate.

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Men's Shoes . . . . . $3.85 to $6.85

Sixth Avenue, at 19th Street
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th St.

Today—On the Fourth Floor

Fashionable Winter Coats for Women

In the season's most exclusive models, materials and colorings, at the following remarkably low prices:

Coats of Pan Cheviot, in belted models. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and interlined. In Navy, Brown or Black. — $16.50

Coats of Imported Plaid Wool Velour or Salt's Arcadian Lamb, with collars of Kit Coney. Half or full-lined with satin. — $18.75

Coats of Hewat Mixtures, with large collars of Kit Coney. Other models in Salt's Arcadian Lamb with collar of Skunk-Opossum. Half lined or lined throughout with satin. — $24.50

Coats of Broadcloth or Wool Velour, with large collars of Skunk-Opossum or Near Seal. Lined with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined. — $29.50

Coats of Salt's Sealette, with collars of Skunk-Opossum, and several effective models in Salt's Arcadian Lamb, with large collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's satin. — $39.50

Coats of Salt's Velour, Arcadian Lamb or Baffin Seal, with collar, cuffs and border of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's satin. — $55.00

For Today and Tuesday

A Sale of Hand Bags at $2.95

Reduced from $3.95, $5 and $6.50

It is impossible to describe every model represented in this important event, but the following will give you an idea of the remarkable values included:

Steel Beaded Drawstring Bags, in Velvet and Moire; Frame Bags in Velvet and Moire; Top Handle and Back Strap Books in Pin Seal and Vachette.

The Semi-Annual

Sale of Women's Boots $6.95

Reduced from $8, $9 and $10

High-grade footwear from regular stock, offered at this remarkable price for immediate clearance. The leathers include bronze, grey, brown, taupe and black kid; mahogany calf; combinations of patent and glazed kid; Havana Brown kid with white tops, and black glazed kid with grey Nu-buck.

Also—High Cut Skating Boots, in white, black or tan calf.

For Today and Tuesday!

An Important Sale of Soaps

at remarkable price concessions.

Ivory, Lilac, Life Buoy, Babeskin, Lily of the Valley. Three cakes for 12c
Physicians & Surgeons' Hand Sapolio, cake 5c
Peroxide Bath Soap, cake 7c
Packer's Tar Soap, cake 14c
Johnson's Foot Soap, cake 16c
Woodbury's Facial Soap, cake 16c
Resinol Soap, cake 17c

No mail or telephone orders filled. None C. O. D.
We reserve the right to limit quantities.

For Today and Tuesday

Binner Corsets Reduced to $4.95

Regularly $6 to $10. For misses and women, made of plain or fancy Broche, or Coutil; flesh color and white.

Regaliste Corsets Reduced to $3.65
Regularly $5 to $10. Medium and low bust models, in plain or fancy broche.

C. B. Corsets Reduced to $2.10
Regularly $3 to $5. Medium and low bust models, in plain or fancy broche.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Specially Prepared for Today

Women's New Spring Model Dresses at $29.50

Eight charming models to select from, reproductions of designs by Jenny, Douillet, Paquin, and Lanvin, developed in Georgette Crepe and lined with silk.

The skirts are in full box-plaited and side-tucked effects, while the bodice, collar and cuffs are embellished with silk hand embroidery, beads, or soutache braid. To be had in the following Spring shades:

Silver Grey, White, Flesh, Beige, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Navy and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Evening Frocks Reduced

Gros de Londres Gowns, sequin trimmed. Formerly $29.50 ..... reduced to $18.50
Net Dresses, over Metal Cloth lining. Formerly $39.50 ..... reduced to $29.50
Gowns that were $59.50 ..... reduced to $45.00
Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns. Formerly $49.50 ..... reduced to $35.00
Evening Gowns in exclusive models. Formerly $95 to $125 .... reduced to $79.50

Women's Winter Suits Reduced

Plain tailored and fur-trimmed models, comprising the balance of our regular stock, made of Chiffon Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Bolivia, Needle Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Wool Jersey, Velveteen, Check Velours and Oxford Mixtures.

Suits ..... were $25.00 to $29.50 ..... now $15.00
Suits ..... were $35.00 to $39.50 ..... now $24.00
Suits ..... were $42.50 to $55.00 ..... now $29.50
Suits ..... were $55.00 to $59.00 ..... now $33.50
Suits ..... were $65.00 to $75.00 ..... now $42.50
Suits ..... were $85.00 to $100.00 .... now $50.00
Suits .... were $110.00 to $125.00 .... now $59.00

We Have Prepared for Today

An Extraordinary Clearance of Women's Blouses at $2.15, $3.65, $4.65

This is a most exceptional opportunity to purchase blouses of the better kind at reduced prices. The selection comprises dainty models in Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Net and Silk Lace, combined with Chiffon. In light shades, dark colors, and a few in black. Broken sizes.

In an Important Clearance Event Today

Women's Silk Sweaters Reduced to $17.50 and $25.00

Formerly $25, $35, $37, $50. In very smart 30-inch models with sailor collar and long sash. Colors: Peach, Corn, Purple, Nile, Rose, Copenhagen Blue, and White. Mostly in solid colors.

117 Sweaters Reduced to $3.95

Formerly $5. In several attractive models, made of Brushed Wool. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Purple, and White. Broken sizes.

85 Coat Sweaters Reduced to $2.85

Formerly $3.95. Fine Wool Sweaters, in coat models with patch pockets. Colors: Brown, Rose, Green, and Copenhagen Blue. Broken sizes.

Scarf and Cap Sets Reduced to 95c, $1.45 and $2.25

Formerly $1.50, $2 and $2.98. Set consists of toque or Tam o'Shanter and fringed scarf. Colors: Rose, Plaid, Green, Orange, Copenhagen Blue, Brown, White. Some trimmed with White. *Third Floor.*

Beginning Today

An Important Reduction Sale of High-Grade Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats, formerly $85.00 now $69.50
Hudson Seal Coats, formerly $97.50 now $85.00
Hudson Seal Coats, formerly $135 to $145 ..... now $119.50
Hudson Seal Coats, with skunk collar and border. formerly $160 now $135.00
Hudson Seal Coats, in plain models or trimmed with skunk. formerly $200 now $169.50
Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed with Lynx, Skunk, Australian Opossum or in plain models, formerly $225 now $199.50
Coats of Near Seal, formerly $87.50 now $69.50
Persian Lamb Coats, formerly $225 to $250 ..... now $175.00
Tiger Cat and Leopard Skin Coats, formerly $92.50, $135, $185 Reduced to $72.50, $99.50, $139.50

Also—All our Fur Scarfs, Muffs and Sets will be offered at radically reduced prices today.

In the Jewelry Department Today

Solid Gold Japanese Signet Rings at $8.50

Illustrated. Set with a genuine diamond, and may be had in Rose or Green Gold. Price includes two initials in Japanese style lettering.

In the Hair Goods Department Today

Grey Hair Goods Specially Priced

18 in. Grey Wavy Switches $2.95
20 in. Grey Wavy Switches $3.45
22 in. Grey Wavy Switches $4.95
Grey Transformations $6.95

Today and Tomorrow Only!

Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

Calox Tooth Powder 15c
Kolynos Tooth Paste 14c
Pebeco Tooth Paste 29c
Odol Mouth Wash, reg. 50c .. 23c
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1 size 49c
Glyco Thymoline, $1 size ... 65c
Listerine, $1 size 52c
Lysol, 25c size 16c
Phillips Milk of Magnesia, 50c size 34c
Babcock's Cut Rose Talcum Powder, reg. 15c 10c
Babcock's Corylopsis Talcum Powder, reg. 15c 10c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, 25c size .. 18c
Samurai Corylopsis Talcum Powder, 25c size 15c
Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 29c
Odorono, 50c size 30c
Benzoin and Almond Lotion, 25c size 19c
Arthur's Lilac Vegetal, 6 oz. bottle 45c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, reg. 25c 21c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, reg. 45c 39c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, reg. 60c 49c
Cutex Cuticle Remover 19c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 25c size 18c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15c size, 12c; 25c size, 18c; 39c size 29c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Ammonia, reg. 15c 12c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1 lb. can, reg. 50c 39c
Absorbent Cotton, hospital grade, 1 lb. carton, reg. 39c 29c
"Cello" Metal Hotel Water Bottles, reg. $1.50 ..... $1.35
Hyglo Nail Polish, 25c size .. 18c
Hy-G-Nic Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, reg. $1.25 ..... 95c
Hy-G-Nic Rubber Hot Water Bags, reg. 95c 79c
Shower Sprays, 5-ft. tubing, reg. 85c 65c
Rubber Bath Sponges, reg. 39c 29c
Rubber Household Gloves, all sizes, reg. 39c 25c
Ivortus Dressing Combs, reg. 25c 15c
Tooth Brushes, 4 rows extra quality bristles 15c
Whisk Brooms, 25c kind 18c
Howard's Hair Brushes, reg. 75c to 95c ..... at 45c and 69c
Howard's Men's Military Brushes, reg. $2.50 ..... $1.95
Howard's Junior's Military Brushes, reg. $1.50 ..... $1.19
Shaving Brushes, reg. 25c .. 18c
Shaving Brushes, reg. 50c .. 39c
Shaving Brushes, reg. $1.00. 79c
Lamb's Wool Puffs in envelopes, reg. 15c to 20c ... 10c
Lamb's Wool Puffs in envelopes, reg. 25c to 35c ... 15c
Cretonne Traveling Cases, rubber lined, reg. 75c 50c
"Velvo" Wash Cloths, 6 for 25c
Imported Steel Scissors, various lengths 25c
Sanitary Napkins, package of 12, reg. 50c 39c
Japanese Crepe Toilet Paper, reg. 15c 12½c
Toilet Paper Cabinet, contains 3 rolls of 1,000 sheets each, reg. 25c cabinet 21c

No mail or telephone orders filled. None C. O. D.
We reserve the right to limit quantities.

Durham-Demonstrator Razors, 10c

Complete with holder and blade. A working model of the $5 Durham Duplex Razor.

BASEBALL MAGNATES WILL PLAN DEFENSE AGAINST THREATENED STRIKE TODAY

BASEBALL SATRAPS MEET HERE TODAY

Many Club Owners Will Discuss the Strike Peril with Tener and Johnson.

TIME LIMIT FOR PLAYERS

Signed Contracts Within Fixed Period or Suspension May Be Attitude of Big Leagues.

The coming of President Ban Johnson of the American League to this city today will have a wider significance than attends his formal mission of talking over the schedule for next season with President John K. Tener of the National League. It will mark the first move of Organized Ball in reply to the strike threat, which was recently issued by the Players' Fraternity. President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Club will be here, and President Hempstead of the Giants, President W. F. Baker of the Phillies, and Captain T. L. Huston and Colonel Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees will also get into the conference.

President Johnson has come out in ferocious terms concerning the strike, and advocates that the major leagues fight their players in their effort to force an issue on the minor leaguers' demands. Johnson, it is stated, will advocate that a time limit be set for the players, and if they do not send in their signed contracts within the time fixed they be suspended without pay.

Johnson has predicted for some time that the issue must be fought out with the Players' Fraternity, and he believes that if the club owners take a stand now and cut off the players' salaries, it will not be long before they will return to the fold. In fact, all the club owners predict that the major league players would soon back down from their stand when they find that their salaries are not forthcoming. This is the time of the year when many players draw advances on next season's salaries, and it is pretty certain that none of them will venture to make these requests while the strike talk is in the air.

It is planned to decide on the major league schedules at the meeting today and tomorrow, as Wednesday the committees will go to Dover Hall, Ga., to complete their work and also to discuss the suggested changes in the playing rules. The strike issue, however, will overshadow all other topics which the major league satraps have to consider at this time. While Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission did not plan to attend the meeting, he will come here today if possible.

While the major leagues are discussing the strike at National League headquarters, the International League will also be in secret conference in this city making plans for handling the situation. President Barrow's league will also discuss the famous Newark case and the organization's defiant action in refusing to obey the decision of the National Commission will be reconsidered. It is stated that the International Leaguers now realize that their action was a bit hasty, and it is believed that a compromise will be made on Brooklyn's claim of $9,000.

The impending strike has complicated matters in the International League, and the magnates of that circuit are getting together to decide on some tactics for meeting the ticklish situation.

HAUGHTON RAPS FRATERNITY.

President of Braves Thinks Fans Will Resent Players' Act.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Percy D. Haughton, President of the Boston National League Club, issued a statement tonight, in which he severely arraigned the Players' Fraternity for requesting its members to withhold their signatures from major league contracts until such time as the fraternity's troubles with the minor league have been adjusted. The President of the Braves makes the statement that he believes the fans will not support the fraternity in its present attitude.

Mr. Haughton said in part:

"The Players' Fraternity has no fight directly with either of the major leagues, and its members freely admit that both the American and National Leagues have kept all agreements made with the fraternity. They also admit that the new form of contract is even more favorable in some of its provisions than the fraternity had expected.

"The fraternity's grievance is not with the major league clubs nor with the National Commission, but with the National Association of Minor Leagues and its National Board. It should be borne in mind that the major leagues have absolutely no voice in the management or control of the National Association, an entirely independent organization. Therefore, it strikes me that to annoy the major league club owners by refusing to sign contracts proffered by them to their players is hardly fair, particularly as the fraternity members themselves recognize that the major leagues in no way control the acts of the National Association of Minor Leagues.

"No major league club owner believes the present situation will result more seriously for the major leagues than temporary annoyance, and I believe that the fraternity cannot make any stronger move in popular esteem than to release the members from their obligation to refuse to sign major league contracts at this time, and to devote its efforts in obtaining the concessions desired from the minor leagues by direct dealing with the National Association of Minor League Clubs in whatever manner seems most desirable to the fraternity."

DEMAREE BACKS UP FULTZ.

Says National League Players Would Strike if Called.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A letter setting forth the views of David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, in regard to calling a general strike is to be read at the meeting of ball players to be held here Tuesday night, Al Demaree, a member of the Philadelphia National League Club, announced today.

Demaree said, however, he could give no hint as to the contents of Fultz's letter. Demaree issued the call for the meeting at the request of President Fultz, and has appealed to major league players residing in and near Chicago to attend. Between twenty and thirty are expected to be present, he said. Demaree declared that nineteen out of twenty ball players in the National League are members of the fraternity, and that if Fultz called a strike every member would join in a walkout. "The fraternity members are back of Fultz," he said. "They believe in Fultz, notwithstanding reports to the contrary."

PLAN NEW BILLIARD CUP.

Poggenburg Trophy Open to Three Classes of Amateurs.

Officials of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players propose to offer for competition a new trophy to be known as the Poggenburg Memorial Cup. It is to be competed for under a handicap basis of 18.2 balk line by competitors of the Class A, B and C divisions.

"The cup, which will be a subscription trophy, is to stand for the greater interest in and the development of amateur billiards as exemplified in the devotion of the late J. Ferdinand Poggenburg to the game," said George T. Moon, Jr., President of the national association, yesterday. "It is planned to hold the annual tournaments for this memorial cup in billiard rooms. The first tournament will probably be in March.

"At that series of competitions the length of the games, that is the duration of the time necessary to complete the matches, will be carefully tabulated and studied. Poggenburg at the time of his death was greatly interested in the project of shortening the matches. This subject will come before the national association in April, and the first tournament for the Poggenburg Memorial Cup will contribute the greater amount of the data."

Mr. Moon commented that the study of the time consumed in the national Class C championship tournament now in progress at Maurice Daly's Academy showed that the contestants required approximately one hour per 100 points per man. He has appointed Robert Weld of the New York Athletic Club as Chairman of the Poggenburg Committee.

As referee of the Class C championship, Mr. Moon has arranged the schedule so that the title will be decided this week. Two matches will be played this afternoon, Dr. Howard W. Hawley meeting F. A. Unger, and Julian Rice, the hero of the record run, meeting C. P. Mathews. In the evening Clyde B. Terry meets Irving I. Lewine and Dr. Hawley meets George Spear.

CLAN MacDUFF IS VICTOR.

Wins Playoff of Cup-Tie Soccer Match from MacDonalds.

Replaying their match of last week in the cup-tie competition of the Southern New York Football Association, the teams representing Clan MacDuff and the Clan MacDonalds reached a decision yesterday when Clan MacDuff won handily by four goals to one, thereby earning the right to advance into the second round. The Clan MacDonalds played with only ten men and failed to score until just before the end of the game.

The line-up:

MacDuffs, (4.)	Position.	MacDonalds, (1.)
Reilly	G.	Mitchell
Neill	R. B.	W. Gallagher
Thompson	L. B.	McChesnie
Inglis	R. H.	Harrower
McElroy	C. H.	McCann
Winchester	L. H.	Agar
Flatley	O. R.	J. Gallagher
McNeill	I. R.	Craig
Petrie	C.	G. Petrie
Fitspatrick	I. L.	
McGough	O. L.	Dieckman

Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—Messrs. Montgomery and Morrison. Goals—Clan MacDuffs: Petrie, (2.) McNeill, McGough; Clan MacDonalds: Craig. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

While the National League game between New York and the Dublin F. C. at Harlem was postponed yesterday on account of the grounds, the two games in New Jersey were played according to schedule. The most important match was between the Babcock & Wilcox eleven and the Scottish-Americans at Bayonne. After a hard struggle Babcock & Wilcox obtained the verdict by 2 goals to 1. At Clark's Field, East Newark, the West Hudsons trimmed the Splitdorf F. C. to the tune of 10 goals to 1.

Glen Park in Yonkers was the scene yesterday of an exciting soccer match in the series for the championship of the Metropolitan Football League between the Visitation Football Club of Brooklyn and the Yonkers Rovers. It was finally won by the Visitations by the score of 2 goals to 1, after an uphill struggle.

In the presence of 1,000 people at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, the Overseas Wanderers kept up their winning streak in the second division of the New York Football League, defeating the Longfellows by the score of 3 goals to 1, thereby practically clinching their claim to first place, although five more games remain to be played.

TO HOLD GRADUATES' RACE.

Event for Fleet-Footed Alumni Is Added to I. C. A. A. A. Program.

The annual indoor meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will be held in the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 3, and the Executive Committee of the organization held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and completed arrangements for the event. The President, A. Behrer of Princeton, presided. The other members present were: Spencer S. Shannon, Pennsylvania; Theodore Clarke, Harvard; Richard Bentley, Yale; C. S. Cooper, Cornell; N. E. Tourtellotte, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and John Storer, Jr., Brown. The Advisory Committee, Gustavus T. Kirby, Thornton Gerrish and Romeyn Berry, also attended.

One new event was added to the program of the indoor meet which should be of unusual interest to college athletes. It is called the Graduate's Race, and will be a one-mile relay. The first three runners of each institution will run two laps each, and the fourth runner will go four laps. A cup will be awarded to the winning team and the trophy will go to the winning college.

It is planned to have this race one of the features of the meet and an effort will be made to get together all the best runners who have been graduated within the last few years. In order to work up interest in the event among the graduates a committee was appointed, made up of Rodney Tower, Harvard; A. B. Coxe, Yale; J. N. Pew, Cornell, and J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia meet will be managed by Dr. George W. Orton and Romeyn Berry. For the first time in the history of the organization there were no additional applications from colleges to enter the indoor games. The time limit for applications expires on Saturday, Jan. 20.

GOFF HOME FIRST IN BIG ROAD RACE

Crosses Line with Fifty Yards to Spare in Greek-American A. C. Run—Other Races.

One of the largest gatherings of athletes that has answered the call for road runners this season competed in the first annual five-mile road race held by the Greek-American A. C. yesterday. A total of 150 runners left the starting mark in front of the club in West Fifty-fourth Street, and of this number all except four reported at the finish.

The winner was John Goff of the St. Christopher's A. C., who got off with a handicap of three minutes. It was only a wonderful spurt near the finish that gained Goff the honors of the race. His margin of victory over W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., was about fifty yards. Rompainen received two prizes offered by the club. His first came for finishing in second place, and the other for being the first novice runner across the line. Harry McGinn, the wonderful Paulist A. C. road runner, annexed his sixth consecutive fast-time prize, when he covered the distance in 28:37 from the scratch mark. He conceded handicaps up to four minutes and finished in thirty-seventh position.

The Mohawk A. C. easily carried off the team score honors with a total of 74 points. The Ninety-second Street Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association got second prize with 129 points.

Arthur Roth of the Mohawk A. C., former junior metropolitan cross-country champion, collided with an automobile getting away from the three-minute mark. Roth was painfully, but not seriously injured and after he had been attended by a doctor from Roosevelt Hospital, he went home. He received a severe cut over his left eye, which required three stitches, and was also scratched and bruised about the body and legs.

The order of finish of the first forty was as follows:

	Actual Hdcp.	Time
1—J. Goff, St. Christopher's A. C.	3:00	30:01
2—W. Rompelnen, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	31:18
3—P. Turvoutides, Greek-American A. C.	4:00	31:20
4—G. Williams, St. Christopher's A. C.	3:30	30:56
5—R. Christ, Brooklyn A.	3:30	31:08
6—A. Craw, Presentation Club.	1:45	29:20
7—I. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	3:00	30:42
8—E. Naylor, Mohawk A. C.	3:15	31:04
9—B. Richman, 92d Street Y. M. H. A.	4:00	31:52
10—F. Socks, Holy Cross Lyceum.	4:00	31:54
J. Goldstein, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., (4:00,) 31:56; J. D. Daly, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 31:57; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., (4:45,) 31:46; L. Schmidt, Bronx Church House, (2:00,) 30:03; M. Welty, Holy Cross Lyceum, (3:30,) 31:35; S. Silverstein, Seward A. A., (3:00,) 31:06; J. McGuiness, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 31:07; J. Strecker, Maplewood A. C., (3:15,) 31:24; E. Sills, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:30,) 31:41; J. Teleky, Hungarian-American A. C., (4:00,) 32:13; W. Reichman, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 31:14; W. Deegan, St. Anselm's Club, (3:00,) 31:16; T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C., (3:45,) 32:02; V. Votertsas, Morningside A. C., (4:00,) 32:03; J. Hegan, Manhattan A. C., (3:45,) 32:05; J. Donahue, Mohawk A. C., (3:45,) 32:06; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (2:30,) 30:32; F. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C., (4:00,) 32:25; M. Dwyer, Unattached, (2:30,) 30:56; J. McNeil, Presentation Club, (1:30,) 30:00; W. Furlong, Hollywood Inn A. A., (2:45,) 31:16; M. Feittler, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., (2:45,) 31:17; D. Johansen, Swedish-American A. C., (3:15,) 31:48; J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 32:34; F. Roseman, Presentation Club, (4:00,) 32:35; J. Trottman, St. Christopher A. C., (3:30,) 32:00; H. McGinn, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) 28:37; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's Club, (3:15,) 31:53; P. Hopkins, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 32:39; G. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (1:00,) 29:40.		

TEAM SCORES.

Mohawk A. C.	7	12	16	17	22—74
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	1	3	7	38	80—129
St. Christopher's A. C.	1	4	30	50	59—144
Paulist A. C.	23	31	34	35	37—160
Macombs A. C.	11	28	33	40	53—161
Presentation Club.	2	13	25	39	44—123
Glencoe A. C.	2	19	39	44	76—180
Morningside A. C.	6	20	49	52	55—182
Bronx Church House.	13	40	43	45	71—212
Holy Cross Lyceum.	1	14	56	71	75—227
Pastime A. C.	21	27	31	68	76—259
St. Anselm's Club.	18	32	48	74	79—251
Seward A. A.	15	41	47	67	82—252
Hollywood Inn A. A.	26	42	56	63	66—253
Greek-American A. C.	3	8	50	80	84—224
Ozanam A. A.	51	57	64	78	81—381
St. Jerome's C. C.	62	65	68	77	83—355

A new winner of road running honors appeared yesterday in the person of S. Jeselsohn, St. Joseph's Young Men's Association, who won the weekly handicap road race of the Harlem Athletic League, held over the Alpha Physical Club's five-mile course. Four weeks ago Jeselsohn decided to take up athletics, starting with road running, and yesterday's event was his third competition in the inter-league races. Jeselsohn's handicap allowance was 4:30, fifty seconds under the limit mark, and he covered the journey in 29:04, actual time.

Terry Halpin, the Morningside A. C. runner, won the fast time prize from the scratch mark in 28:08. He was the only scratch entrant to start. The team honors went to the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. athletes, who compiled a low total of 18 points.

The order of finish:

	Actual Hdcp.	Time.
1. S. Jesselsohn, St. Jos. Y. M. A.	4:30	29:04
2. S. C. Dugan, St. Jos. Y. M. A.	4:45	29:05
3. C. Woods, Jr., Morn'side A. C.	4:15	29:35
4. V. J. Hand, St. Jos. Y. M. A.	3:00	28:19
5. J. Hand, St. Jos. Y. M. A.	4:00	29:21
6. F. J. Burke, St. Jos. Y. M. A.	3:00	28:36
7. J. Magee, Morningside A. C.	3:15	29:30
8. W. Wittey, Macomb's A. C.	4:15	29:53
9. G. Creed, Salem Crescent A. C.	3:00	28:40
10. P. Kalavis, Morningside A. C.	5:00	30:48
J. Totasian, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 30:48; B. Rosenzweig, Macomb's A. C., (4:45,) 30:31; F. Cenrall, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 29:17; B. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 30:54; S. Kisley, Morningside A. C., (2:15,) 28:10; J. Fitzpatrick, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:30,) 30:35; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:15,) 30:42; G. Finley, Salem Crescent A. C., (5:00,) 31:33; E. Miller, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 29:12; A. Stancell, Salem Crescent A. C., (5:00,) 32:09; J. Kiernan, Catholic Club of West Harlem, (3:00,) 32:14; T. Halpin, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 28:08; C. Meyer, Morningside A. C., (4:45,) 32:55; T. Lally, Macomb's A. C., (1:30,) 30:14; R. McMurray, Macomb's A. C., (3:00,) 34:44.		

TEAM SCORES.

St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	1	2	4	5	6—18
Morningside A. C.	3	7	9	12	14—45
Macomb's A. C.	8	10	11	13	15—57

The recently adopted plan requiring runners to make two circuits of a two and one-half mile course instead of a straight five mile journey got its initial tryout in the weekly road race of the Long Island Athletic League yesterday over the Knights of St. Antony course in Brooklyn. Out of the fair-sized field which started in the event only thirteen heads were counted at the finish line, the other runners having dropped out before the completion of the race. A. Lorenz, carrying the colors of the Brooklyn A. A., led the small pack home. The team honors went to the Brooklyn A. A., with a total of twenty points.

The order of finish:

	Actual Hdcp.	Time.
1. A. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A.	5:15	31:18
2. M. Levine, Kings County A. A.	3:10	29:41
3. L. Finkelman, Kings Co. A. A.	3:45	31:19
4. C. F. Johnson, Brooklyn A. A.	5:00	31:58
5. A. Mauck, Kn'hts of St. Antony.	4:30	31:24
6. R. Smith, Brooklyn A. A.	5:10	32:19
7. W. O'Brien, Brooklyn A. A.	5:15	32:31
8. D. Schneider, Kings Co. A. A.	4:30	32:19
9. M. Deitz, Knights of St. Antony.	4:00	32:26
10. G. Glover, Kings Co. A. A.	4:45	33:26

TEAM SCORES.

Brooklyn A. A.	1	4	5	6	9—25
Kings County A. C.	2	3	7	8	10—30

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Olympic A. C.—Joe Burman vs. Willie Astey; Johnny Molinari vs. Barney Adair. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Willie Langford vs. Paddy Murphy. Ten rounds.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Action of the U. S. G. A.

In what was certainly the greatest and most important meeting in the history of that body, the delegates of the United States Golf Association voted to uphold the action of the Executive Committee in clearing up the amateur problem. They thus preserved from any blot the escutcheon of the royal and ancient game, supported the finest traditions of the association, and kept golf in the leading position it assumed two years ago when it inaugurated its nation-wide crusade against the professionalism that was gnawing at the root of almost all amateur competition.

In the early part of the evening there was momentary indecision, because many of the delegates present had no clear idea of exactly what issues were to be decided. But when man after man of influence and importance in other spheres of life than competition on the links took the floor and pointed out that the overthrow of the Executive Committee would carry with it the ruin of the association and the degradation of the game as an amateur sport, there was an instant and almost unanimous movement of support to the ruling body. It has now been made certain that the delegates indorse whole-heartedly the ruling they made in 1916 at the Chicago meeting, under which Francis Ouimet was debarred. There may be an appeal from action taken under that ruling, but the ruling itself is safe, apparently forever.

It is only too evident that the Woodland Golf Club made a great mistake. Instead of making an appeal through the regular channels as provided for by the constitution and by-laws of the association, the Woodland officials elected to drive a coach-and-four through all the law, precedents and principles by which golf in America has risen to its present place of national prominence. It was hard driving, and the passengers in the coach were unceremoniously thrown out. The Ouimet faction made its move directly against the Executive Committee, which practically means the association itself, and, using its individual grievance as a lever endeavored to topple the institution from its foundations. Such an assault did not succeed, and such an assault can never succeed while the United States Golf Association remains the high type of body that it now is.

As for Francis Ouimet, his case is almost exactly as it was before the meeting—if anything, his chances of reinstatement have been improved. One and all, without exception, the speakers at the meeting paid to the charm of his personality and the integrity of his character. The question as to whether the Executive Committee may not have committed an error in debarring him was not taken up. The Woodland Club made its move not on the point of a mistake in the action, but on the right of the Executive Committee to take the action it did. Coupled with the injudicious manner in which the campaign was conducted such a movement was doomed from the start.

Without doubt, your strong case can be made out for the former national open and national amateur champion. He was in the sporting goods business long before he became prominent as a golfer. Should he be barred from earning his living at the business with which he is most familiar because he wins other championship? But there are wheels within wheels, and it may be necessary for the good of the game to inflict the apparent injustice on Ouimet. This much, however, has been determined by the meeting on Friday night, or, better, Saturday morning—the power of the Executive Committee to enforce the laws and rulings of the association will be upheld as long as there is an active club or an active member in the U. S. G. A.

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The Crisis in Baseball.

The Players' Fraternity could scarcely have chosen a more inopportune time for launching a baseball strike than the present, so far as the general public is concerned. The national game only last season partially recovered from the serious blow which was struck by the outlaw Federal League. The baseball public, which cares only for the game itself and for no other feature of the institution known as Organized Ball, became extremely weary of the long drawn out controversies between the club owners and players. The fan, who disburses his 75 cents or $1 at the box office day after day, cares little about how much the player gets or how many diamonds he wears in his necktie or on his fingers. The fan has heard too much already about the private affairs of the magnates and their employes.

Just at the time when it looked as if all that treasure chatter were laid away for a long and gladsome rest up bobs the baseball strike. As far as the major league players are concerned, they admit that they have nothing to strike for. All their requests have been granted and they are in a more prosperous condition today than at any other time in the history of the game. It is among the minor league players where the trouble started. A time when the majority of the minor league organizations are on the verge of bankruptcy is hardly the occasion for the players to be making demands which will involve additional expense for club owners, who during the last season have been unable to make both ends meet.

So the serenity of the major leagues is to be disturbed in an effort to force a concession of the demands of the minors. To back the issue, the Players' Fraternity is asking the star players in the big leagues, who draw down $10,000 a year, to go out on strike for the unheard-of minor leaguer who plays for $100 a month or less. There is no getting away from the fact that the major league players are following the dictates of the Fraternity in refusing to sign their contracts until they are given permission to do so by the organization. In former years numerous players had signed their contracts by this time. The open declaration of Janvrin of the world's champion Red Sox that he would not sign until he had received permission from the head of the Fraternity is known that at least some of the best of the major league players mean to help the minor leaguers in their fight.

The supply of good ball players is limited. The Fraternity knows this and realizes that, if they refuse to play there will be no one to take their places. They figure that if the public is deprived of its favorite pastime the general demand of the public would force the minor league owners to grant the demands of the players.

The situation has been brought to a head so soon mainly because of the lack of tact in the attitude of the officials of the National Association of Minor Leagues. Their attitude toward the Fraternity has been one of supreme indifference. It is difficult to see how the minor league men could ignore so completely the existence of the Fraternity after it had received such flattering recogniton by both of the major leagues and the National Commission. President Fultz states that for two years he has tried to gain a hearing from the National Association, and in that time all of his communications have been completely ignored. Even the belated finding of the National Association on the Fraternity's demands made last November was not officially sent to the Fraternity officials. They knew the finding only through the newspapers. This National Association has taken the attitude that there is no such organization as the Players Fraternity. Such tactics have tended to create bad feeling. Had the National Association come to the players in the form of the National Commission toward the organized players the existing situation might have been averted.

There is undoubtedly merit in the minor league club owners' claim that they cannot afford to pay out any more money to the players. If they had handled this before the players in the proper way the present crisis probably would have been prevented. In a nutshell, it is the antagonistic attitude of the National Association of Minor Leagues which has had as much to do with the existing situation as any other factor in the controversy. While the National Commission may be correct in its position that it has no right to mingle in the affairs of the minor leagues, it might give them a few suggestions in diplomacy.

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Better Selling Race Conditions.

The new selling race rule passed by The Jockey Club on Thursday furnishes a fine example of legislation for the many instead of for the few. It was by far the most important item of the entire revision of the rules of racing, and one that was brought about through widespread dissatisfaction at the actions of certain owners who had taken advantage of previous rules for their own emolument and the detriment of sport.

For years selling races have been the mark for unscrupulous owners to shoot at. Some have entered stake horses in these events as a means of winning and protecting their horses at any cost, meantime making a profit out of wagers to offset the money lost by the bidding-up process. There have been friendly claims to insure the eventual return of horses to their original owners, and under the old rule there have been deliberate run-ups by the owner of the second horse, who at that time shared in the run-up money. To obviate this the rule was changed last year, so that the money accruing from the run-ups should be divided equally among the owners of the beaten horses. It was because of many cases in which horses of inferior quality were run up just for the sake of a percentage of the run-up money that the rule was radically changed on Thursday.

Under the new rule the money added to overnight events will be greatly increased in case owners enter horses out of their class and invite bids above the selling price. But the provision that money received over the selling price shall be added to overnight events two days later will prevent owners running inferior horses just for the sake of partaking in the spoils. None of this money will remain in the coffers of the associations holding the races, but genuine selling race candidates will have opportunities to win the extra money. The new rule will make for richer prizes for the owners of moderate horses, and will shut out the third-rate racers which have belittled the sport by finishing scores of lengths behind the winner, and yet have helped to earn feed money for their owners.

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Four-Mile Rowing.

Once again the periodical discussion whether the annual rowing classics at Poughkeepsie and New London should be reduced from four to three miles has been revived. This time some of the Yale athletic authorities receive with accord and delight the recent utterances of Coach Charles E. Courtney of Cornell favoring the shorter distance. The Elis, according to unofficial reports, not only show marked partiality to three-mile racing, but appear in a mood pessimistic to the degree that they express grave fears for the continued existence of the two big fixtures of the rowing year. The contention is that if three or two mile events come into vogue there will be no need for college crews to emigrate to the two historic regetta courses, but instead can find ample accommodations on the Charles, on the Housatonic, on Lake Cayuga, on Lake Carnegie, on the Schuylkill, or on the lower Hudson.

There have always been strong arguments for a race shorter than a four-mile event. Smaller colleges with less resources and fewer candidates would have a better chance against their bigger rivals. Yale and Harvard have each appealed to the other to shorten the New London classic, and now rowing followers explain Yale's new tack by pointing to the fact that Eli crews have been far from successful in recent years, and that last June all three—Varsity, Junior and Freshmen—were vastly inferior to the Crimson shells.

Yale insists a shorter race at Poughkeepsie and New London would result in the abandonment of these courses. Yet, on the other hand, such a race might induce Princeton, Wisconsin, and perhaps, although not likely, Annapolis to enter a shorter intercollegiate regatta. The Tigers are steadfast in their system to engage only in short races, and in 1914 Wisconsin abolished Varsity competition and substituted intercollegiate and intersectional short races.

"Old Man" Courtney has been firm in his stand for a four-mile event at Poughkeepsie until now. And he has had good reason to be a disciple of the longer distance, for in the twenty-two four-mile races on the upper Hudson Cornell crews have won thirteen. Columbia and Pennsylvania apparently have good reason to favor the shorter competition. In the series of Childs Cup regattas over courses varying in length, but always under two miles, Columbia and Pennsylvania have tied for the lead with four victories each, and Princeton, avowedly a crew trained for short distances, is second with three victories. Courtney's change of mind will be treated serious by every crew that competes at Poughkeepsie.

Few deny that some kind of a change in the intercollegiate event is needed. The regatta last year was not a complete success, with only the four crews entered, and followers of rowing refused to believe that it was poor weather conditions entirely which kept down the interest and enthusiasm. The keenness of the struggle over the long and gruelling distance has its thrills, yet few doubt that a shorter Poughkeepsie or New London event would have its advantages. But there scarcely seems to be much ground for the opinion that both these classics are doomed.

BURNS HIGH SCRATCH GUN.

Bennett Gets Handicap Prize at New Rochelle Traps.

A. L. Burns and Commodore A. P. Bennett divided the honors at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday. Burns, besides winning the Fifteen-Target Scratch Prize, captured the High Scratch Trophy with a score of 92. Bennett won the High Handicap Prize, returning a card of 98 on his handicap of 4, and he also won a leg on the January Cup.

ONLY FOUR MARKSMEN OUT.

J. H. Vanderveer Wins Honors in Small N. Y. A. C. Field.

Only four gunners reported at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday.

J. H. Vanderveer, the Brooklyn gunner, won not only the high scratch prize but also the Travers Island Trophy. In the former shoot he had a 90 out of a possible 100 targets. Mr. Vanderveer also scored a leg on the Tournament Cup.

F. J. Ham, Jr., was the high handicap gunner. He also scored a leg on the Accumulation Cup. J. I. Brandenberg scored legs on the Haslin, Tournament, and Accumulation prizes.

MIXSELL ADVANCES IN CLASS B SQUASH

Tiger Star Conquers MacGuire in Straight Games—Bulkley Gains Fourth Round.

All except four of the second round matches in the national Class B squash tennis tournament at the Columbia University Club were completed yesterday, and one advance was made through a third round match, K. Bulkley of the Columbia Club gaining the fourth round without having played a single contest. He drew a bye in the first round, advanced by default in the second, and also in the third.

Chief interest yesterday was centred in the match between H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club and J. C. MacGuire of the Yale Club. The former earned the victory in straight games, and with astonishing ease. The all around quality of Mixsell's play was apparent in the opening game which he won at 15—13. MacGuire was not a match for him either in speed or generalship, although he did put forth a lively struggle. In the second game Mixsell's superiority was even more apparent, this game going to his credit with the score 15—7.

The summaries:

FIRST ROUND.—A. Jenkins, Harvard Club, won from H. B. Crawford, Yale Club, by default.

SECOND ROUND.—E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, won from J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., Yale Club, by default; R. L. Strebigh, Columbia Club, defeated A. Baxter, Jr., Crescent A. C., 15—7, 15—2; K. G. Stern, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Cornell, Yale Club, 15—14, 15—13; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. MacGuire, Yale Club, 15—13, 15—7; C. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, 15—10, 15—12; H. Kallock, Columbia Club, defeated A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, 15—13, 15—10, 15—6; L. Platt, Yale Club, defeated H. Tobay, Princeton Club, 15—13, 15—13, 15—11; J. Hoyt, Princeton Club, defeated H. Stern, Yale Club, 15—15, 15—8; K. Bulkley, Columbia Club, won from J. Doig, Crescent A. C., by default; S. Wainwright, Yale Club, won from R. L. Whitman, Harvard Club, by default.

THIRD ROUND.—K. Bulkley, Columbia Club, won from S. Wainwright, Yale Club, by default.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Sir Oliver, 112 pounds; Jim, 110; Sandborne, 103; Baby Rash, 104; *Walter Duncan, 101; *Plunger, 98; *Kalitan, 110; Potato, 106; Sir Haste, 104; Miss Represent, 103; *Pasha, 99; *Velvet, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Foeman, 116 pounds; Jungle, 111; Souvenir, 109; Best Bib and Tucker, 107; Anxiety, 107; *Margery, 104; Little Cloud, 100; Toodle, 95; Ash Car, 112; Tribolo, 110; Garl, 107; El Paso, 107; *Handemar, 107; Black Beauty, 100; Hasty Cora, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Royal Interest, 116 pounds; Chilton King, 113; Bryn, 111; *Brizz, 109; Meelika, 107; Stilly Night, 100; Peachie, 100; Superintendent, 112; Energetic, 111; Minda, 111; *Alex Getz, 109; *Ellen Smith, 104; Supreme, 100; Mike Girt, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; Consolidation Handicap; one mile. J. J. Murdock, 112 pounds; Grumpy, 110; Bob Hensley, 108; Cliff Field, 105; Jim Wakely, 100; Fleet of Belle, 110; Brynlimah, 108; Mars Cassidy, 107; Jem, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Prim Harry, 110 pounds; Easter Greetings, 110; *Smuggler, 107; Irrawaddy, 106; Burbank, 100; *Lady Ward, 90; Colonel McNab, 110; Thornwood, 110; Lelaloha, 107; *School for Scandal, 100; *Perseus, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Agon, 116 pounds; Marcus, 113; Louis B., Cognets, 112; Valas, 112; *Petlar, 106; Emma Stuart, 107; *Chivator, 100; Orange, 115; Disturber, 117; Stelcife, 112; *Patty Reagan, 110; Kneelet, 107; Narmar, 105.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Rano, 105 pounds; Impression, 110; Turco, 108; *No Manager, 105; Jesse Louise, 103; Fairy Legend, 100; *Hops, 98; Ray o' Light, 110; Baby Cal, 108; Paymaster, 105; *King Mart, 105; *Miss Kruter, 100; *Greetings, 98.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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'THE LIFE OF MAN' WELL PRESENTED

Tasteful and Imaginative Production by the Washington Square Players.

NAIVE RUSSIAN PESSIMISM

Andreyeff's Symbolic Play Reflects Gloomily on the Utter Futility of Human Existence.

Once every season, as a sort of lavish lagniappe for their subscribers, the Washington Square Players make a complete production for a single Sunday evening performance. Last evening the Comedy Theatre was packed to overflowing by a rapt audience gathered to witness a discriminating and finely imaginative production of Andreyeff's "The Life of Man." It was a dubious undertaking, creditably performed, and very much of a feather in the cap of Philip Moeller, under whose direction it was done. His production was marked by understanding, a feeling for the beautiful and a keen instinct for the theatre. The Washington Square Players have done handsomely something that was not indisputably worth doing at all.

Leonid Andreyeff is a Russian of the Russians, several of whose despondent dramas have been translated and set on their rounds among the increasing number of those who read plays. He is still in his early forties, and his portrait suggests a slightly soiled Hall Caine. In "The Life of Man" he reflects bitterly on the utter futility of human existence. In the five episodes of the play you see Man come into the world, born amid blood and pain. You see his early love and his early struggles, his eventual worldly success, and the sorrows that come after. You see him in his final despair, and see the heirs assembled impatiently at his bedside as "The Life of Man" comes to an end. Through it all the supremely indifferent Being in Gray, whom men call He, stands, holding the candle of Man's life. It is tall and brave at the beginning. While the waiting crones are cackling at the door, and at the moment when the agonized travail of the woman in the next room breaks into a wail of pain, the candle bursts into flame. Man is born. Gradually thereafter the candle dwindles and dwindles till at the end only a guttering stump is left, a last spark that is extinguished as the final curtain falls. It is the Being in Gray that speaks the implacable prologue. He foreshadows the life of man:

"In his blind ignorance, worn by apprehension, harassed by hopes and fears, he will complete submissively the iron round of destiny. Coming from the night he will return to the night. Bereft of thought, bereft of feeling, unknown to all, he will perish utterly, vanishing without trace into infinity."

It is the inscrutable and unperturbed Being in Gray that Man challenges in the pride of his youth, that he kneels to in his hour of sorrow and fear, that he curses in his hour of despair.

"I know not who you are, God, the devil, Fate, or Life, but I curse you! Through my curse I rise victorious above you. What more can you do with me? Hurl me upon the ground; yes, hurl me down! I shall only laugh and cry out, 'Be accursed!' Over the head of the woman you have offended, over the body of the boy you have killed, I hurl upon you the curse of Man."

Not the Being in Gray minds. As inscrutable and protagonistic a Fate as any Hardy contemplated, Andreyeff's Being in Gray could not be interested enough in Man to dwell on so petty a consideration as impiety. All this is rather primary pessimism, the palsying and somewhat naïve philosophy of despondency. Seventeen or eighteen perhaps—except for backward and defective youths—is the age when one may be expected to reach the foot of the hill of thought. It is curious that the adult Andreyeff should remain supine in the valley of despair. Certainly he had not started the limitless ascent when he wrote "The Life of Man."

The prologue and the five episodes of the play were presented last evening without intermission and so brought the last curtain down before 10:30. A gray room served for all the scenes, relieved now by the gaiety of the ballroom scene, now by the death bed of Man, with the light shining down on the wrinkled coverlets and the ghoulish relatives moving to and fro against that bright background in macabre silhouette. The playing was serviceable—particularly that of José Ruben as Man, Arthur Hohl as the Being in Gray, and Helen Westley as an old attendant, who was as indifferent a soul as the Being in Gray himself. Ruben's performance was disappointing in the climax of the play for you yearned then for a greater vocal variety and wished he had more wisely marshaled his forces for the scene of scenes.

CARUSO HEARS HIS VOICE.

Sees His Characters Depicted at the Same Time by a New Device.

Signor Caruso went to the Cohan & Harris Theatre last night to hear himself and others in the "Webb Singing Pictures," privately shown by George R. Webb of Baltimore. An invited company forgot the "movie" operators and actors who posed Caruso's scenes from "Rigoletto" and "Pagliacci," while they shouted their bravos in real earnest the tenor, whose voice was sent through the house by an instrument like the annunciators used on United States warships or at the Grand Central station. Messrs Scotti, Amato, Goritz, and other Metropolitan artists later saw as well as heard their former co-star. Giuseppe Campanari, pictured as singing the "Toreador" song in a full act from "Carmen" with Marie Conesa, Salvatore Giordano, and Leon Rothier.

Before the grand opera features, there were whistling minstrels, xylophone, and banjo playing. "The Old Oaken Bucket," done by Nat Wills, and "An Afternoon in Ireland," with songs by George MacFarlane. A real orchestra accompanied the mimic voices and "close up" views, while an operator in the balcony "synchronized" all by turning a single wheel that served as governor of the combined mechanical reproductions.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new title has been given Harris Dickson's comedy, "Down South," soon to be produced by Corey & Riter. Hereafter, or at least until another title is determined upon, it will be called "A Nigger in the Woodpile." Willie P. Sweatnam has been engaged for the principal comedy role in the play, which is being staged under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske. As a part of the same program will be presented Lord Dunsany's one-act drama, "A Night at an Inn."

This is Anna Pavlowa's last week at the Hippodrome, and for it she has prepared a program made up of the most popular dances of her repertoire. Straus, Minkus, Punt, Delibes, Lizzt, and Lincke are the composers represented.

The Shuberts have completed the cast for their forthcoming production of Oscar Straus's operetta, "The Beautiful Unknown." The principals are Sari Petrass, who sang the prima donna role when the piece was first given in Budapest last year; Daisy Irving, Maude Odell, Doris Marvin, Nura White, John Goldsworthy, Charles McNaughton, Lionel Belmore, Ned Munroe, Laurence Leonard, Lester Scharff, and Selwyn Joyce.

James McIntyre will return to the cast of the Winter Garden revue tonight, after an absence caused by illness. Until this illness Mr. McIntyre had only missed two performances in the forty-two years of his association with Tom Heath.

A costume department for making the costumes used in the productions of Charles B. Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld will be installed this week at the Century. Raphael Kirchner, the Viennese artist, will be the chief designer, and will have as his assistants Madi Cook and Mme. Pacaud, who is on her way from Paris.

"Ben Hur" established a record for receipts at popular prices during its ten weeks' engagement which closed on Saturday night at the Manhattan Opera House.

At the one hundredth performance of "The Yellow Jacket" in its present engagement at the Harris on Monday night, Feb. 5, each member of the audience will receive an appropriate decoration.

The last three weeks of the engagement of Annette Kellermann film, "A Daughter of the Gods," at the Lyric will begin today.

The curtain at the Shubert will rise at 11:15 o'clock tonight for the first local performance of "Love o' Mike," and inasmuch as the prologue is essential to the plot, it is important that the audience should be seated in time for it.

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN FILM.

Her Beauty and Skill as an Actress Brought Out in 'The White Raven.'

The beauty of Ethel Barrymore graced the screen of the Rialto Theatre for the first time yesterday, when a new picture called "The White Raven" was shown there. For more than a year the pictures for which Miss Barrymore has posed have been exhibited in the movie houses of the highways and byways, but it was not until one of the two largest picture palaces adopted a policy of open booking that the popular actress's shadow-self could be seen in appropriate surroundings.

"The White Raven" is a capital picture. It is, in studio patois, a "bear," a polar bear, in fact, since its opening scenes are laid in Alaska. It unfolds a coherent, dramatic story told in pictures posed with sufficient art to hide their innate artificiality and linked together with such skill that the interest is held until the final fadeaway.

The story is of a woman's struggle for a successful career that she may avenge the wrong done her father by his business partner in her girlhood, and of the victory of her better self when complete revenge is within her grasp. It is in an Alaskan saloon, where she is employed as an entertainer, that the woman first hears the story of the treachery that wrecked her father financially and sent him to the gold fields to recoup his fortunes. She swears she will have revenge, and when none of her admirers will advance her money with which to educate herself musically, she offers to sell herself for $1,000. As the cards are dealt to determine the winner a stranger enters and it is he who wins the deal. When he has taken her to her cabin he gives her her freedom, with the understanding that in the hour of her greatest triumph he will send the winning cards to her as a summons.

The scene then shifts to New York, where the girl has established herself as the reigning queen of the opera. The man who ruined her father is one of the Directors, and, ignorant of her identity, he falls in love with her. Then it is her chance to square accounts comes. At dinner she elicits from him information about his prospective stock market activities, after having arranged that their conversation should be carried by telephone to his business rivals. They act on this confidential information, and when the man, on the verge of financial ruin, comes to her for aid, she discloses her secret. It is the man's daughter, an ardent admirer of the diva, who finally causes her to relent and help him past the crisis.

And then, in her moment of triumph, come the cards demanding that she fulfil her part of the contract made when she was an unknown singer in a Northern roadhouse. She answers the summons only to find when she reaches her mons only to find when she reaches her Alaskan cabin that it has been transformed into a duplicate of her New York apartment and that the stranger is the charming young man who had popped into her life during her last months in New York. That he was shorn of his heavy black beard and had found a smart tailor was reason enough for her failure to recognize him.

The fact that Nemesis doesn't realize his opportunities so fully in real life doesn't make an iota of difference to the most cynical pair of eyes. The players, director, and photographer have collaborated so well that the thing has the illusion of life, which is enough. Only on a few occasions has the director erred—a prima donna of Miss Barrymore's taste would not live in such an ornate apartment, and Metropolitan Opera House audiences are not so animate. But this is mere quibbling. Miss Barrymore is lovely to look upon, never more so than in the sketchy costume of the dance hall, and she has adapted her fine skill as an actress to the new medium. For once one regrets the silence of the cinema as in his mind's ear he hears the star's rich voice speaking the subtleties allotted to her.

And then there is William B. Davidson in the rôle of the Stranger. Bill Davidson they used to call him when he smashed through the Cornell line or tore around Yale's end for Columbia, and when in the Varsity shows he sang his own compositions. At a Phi Delta tea Bill Davidson seated at the piano could create more havoc than the most versatile fox-trotting brother. Now he has brought the grace that the athletic field imparts and the breeding of a gentleman and given them to movies, and the movies have reciprocated by making him leading man of one of the most popular actresses of our stage. And yet there are those who maintain that a college education does not pay! The movie makers should see Mr. Davidson's performance and be convinced that it does.

Pictures sent here by Germany are again the most interesting feature of the Strand's program. Among the many scenes of interest included in the week's consignment are views of the oil wells at Constanza, some of them ablaze upon the arrival of the Germans; Major Gen. von Mackensen on his white charger with his staff watching his troops pass on their way to Bucharest; the ascent of a squadron of the largest type of German airplanes; the fifteen-mile bridge across the Danube and the operations of the Central Allies around the bridge-head on the Dobrudja side. A film version of Dickens's "Great Expectations," with Jack Pickford and Louise Huff in the principal rôles is the photoplay shown.

"Bitter Truth," featuring Virginia Pearson, was the new offering at the Academy of Music.

To Stage "The Morris Dance."

The first performance of Granville Barker's new play, "The Morris Dance," based on Robert Louis Stevenson's story, "The Wrong Box," will take place on Tuesday night, Feb. 13, at the Little Theatre. The pantomime, "Pierrot the Prodigal," enters the last fortnight of its engagement there today, and after its New York run will go on tour. During the interim the theatre will remain closed to admit of its stage being used for rehearsals of the new play, which will be under the personal direction of the author. When "Pierrot the Prodigal" departs, it will be with the longest record—a run of 169 performances—ever attained by a pantomime in this city.

FROHMAN PLAYS FOR MOVIES

Corporation to Have Branches in New York, London and Chicago.

A corporation with a paid up capital stock of $2,500,000, designated as the Empire All-Star Corporation, has been formed to translate into motion pictures the plays produced by the Charles Frohman Company. The main offices of the corporation will be in New York, with branches in Chicago and London. The new company is the result of a contract entered into by Alf Hayman, President of the Frohman Company, and John R. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, through which the product of the new concern will be distributed.

Studios will be maintained in New York, Chicago, and in Southern California. The Directors will be chosen from those of both America and Europe, and an effort will be made to give the plays the same dignified presentation on the screen that has always characterized their stage presentation under the Frohman direction. Augustus Thomas will be in charge of the bureau for the selection of plays and scenarios, and will supervise the production of films. Some of the Frohman stars have been put under contract to appear in the film versions of the plays in which they have acted. Other members of original casts will be engaged when possible for their rôles.

In regard to royalties the new corporation will adopt for the first time in the film business the policy of a sliding scale, introduced by the late Charles Frohman in the theatrical business. It is promised that authors will receive weekly statements and will be paid with the same regularity and promptness as are writers for the stage.

Work on the first film will be begun early next month.

ACTORS' ALLIANCE EXPANDS.

Dramatic Agency to be One of Church Association's Activities.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance of America will be held tomorrow night at Ascension Memorial Church in West Forty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Charles Sumner Burch will preside, and among the speakers will be Frederick Warde, William H. Crane, the Rev. Dr. Silverman, and the Rev. Dr. Scudder. The annual election of officers will be held at this meeting.

The alliance, of which George Arliss is the President, will soon broaden the scope of its activities. Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a dramatic agency and office under the organization's direction. This will constitute a social centre and provide mail privileges for all members of the profession. Weekly teas and other social functions will be features of the venture.

PLAY FOR MISS MATTHISON.

Actress Will Appear in a Modern Comedy Written by Her Husband.

Edith Wynne Matthison will be seen this season in a new play by her husband, Charles Rann Kennedy, entitled "Rib of Man." The play is a modern comedy dealing, as one of the characters says, "with the new woman already in the world and the new warrior coming to her as fast as the devil and the European war will let him."

Miss Matthison is at present appearing with Sir Herbert Tree on tour. The tour will end next month in Philadelphia, and Sir Herbert will return to London to appear there in Leo Ditrichstein's rôle in "The Great Lover" in His Majesty's or another theatre. He has no definite plans about returning to America, though he may come back next season to give other plays from his répertoire.

Play on Ancient Instruments.

Landing only yesterday from France, the Society of Ancient Instruments gave its first concert in America in the grand ballroom at Sherry's last night before an audience of 300 persons of prominence in New York. Among those present were former Ambassador and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, the Marquis de Polignac, Mrs. James Eustis, and others. A program of antique music was performed by M. Henri Casadesus and his associates, who will be heard in public later at the Little Theatre, and on Feb. 28 at the Ritz-Carlton by the Friends of Music. A tour is also announced to Washington and Pittsburgh.

Winter Garden
Broadway and 50th Street. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c. TO $1.50.
"A Wonder of a Show is This Show of Wonders." —HERALD.
Show OF Wonders
"Tops All Previous Efforts at the Winter Garden." —POST.
Scintillating Spectacular Sizzler

SHUBERT Theatre. TONIGHT AT 8:15 PROMPTLY.
Audience requested to be seated at this hour, as prologue begins then.
ELISABETH MARBURY & LEE SHUBERT Announce New Comedy with Music
Love o' Mike
In spite of overwhelming demand, good seats for TONIGHT MAY STILL BE HAD at the Box Office.

NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS 8:30 Sharp. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. at the PRINCESS

PRINCESS Theatre.....TODAY AT 3:30
Reading from His works by
Wilfrid Wilson Gibson
Tickets $1.50. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

PRINCESS THEA., Sunday, Jan. 21, at 8:15 P.M.
ALFRED E. HENDERSON
Presents "AN ESTHETIC EVENING."
1140 Aeolian Hall. Phone Vanderbilt 1243.

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"SHAW NIGHT" TONIGHT
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
Charles Cherry and Hilda Spong.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Tel. 1476 Bryant.
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER COMPANY
in Three Brilliant One-act Plays
BERNARD SHAW'S
GREAT CATHERINE
HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND
LORD DUNSANY'S
THE QUEEN'S ENEMIES
Special Prices for This Engagement:
Orch., $2.00; Bal., $1.50, $1.00; 2d Bal., 50c.

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Tel. 7287-Bry. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
50TH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES IN THE OLD KIT-BAG, AND SMILE—SMILE—SMILE!
Clifton Crawford
New Military Operetta,
Her Soldier Boy
John Charles Thomas | Adele Rowland
BETH LYDY
Book and Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young.
"Hits the bull's-eye. Best operetta of the season." —Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:30.
WM. COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Phone 3846 Greeley. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Girliest Show in Town!
ANNA HELD IN FOLLOW ME
60 ANNA HELD—RAISED HOURIS OF PERSIAN CHARM. 60

HIPPODROME
Twice Daily Mat. Today $1.00 Best Seats
1000 people New Ice Ballet
"The Big Show"
Last 12 Times Pavlowa
Nights at 8:15
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY MAT. JAN. 22.
Special Feature with "THE BIG SHOW."
The Diving Venus HERSELF!
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
AND 200 MERMAIDS.

Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis
TEL. 6224 GREELEY New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
FEU DU VOISIN
WITH L. GREUZE AND E. BECMAN
Followed by LES PRECIEUSES RIDICULES with GILDA DARTHY.
Lecture Wed., Jan. 17th, 8:2 P. M.
By the Famous and Talented Artist,
MME. S. A. PUGET
On the Poets and Writers Killed in the War.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
FISKE O'HARA in "HIS HEART'S DESIRE."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1
Theodore Kosloff & Vlasta Maslova, Alan Brooks, Florence Moore & Bro., Frank Moore, Willie Weston, Violet Dale, Others, and Mrs. Vernon Castle in "Patria" (film feature)

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way 96 St.
Daily Mats. 1000 Seats 25c. 500 Seats 15c. Nights 500 Seats 50c, 300 Seats 25c.
All Star Bills booked direct from PALACE.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. 10,15,25c
Myrtle Gonzales in "God's Crucible."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way
HAL CRANE & CO., Josepho's Troupe, Camille Personi & Co., others, and Photo Plays.
Every Fr. at 8:15
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50
In the Theatre Nazimova in "War Brides"

RIALTO B'y & 42d
ETHEL BARRYMORE, "The White Raven."
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew
Comedy. Soloists & INCOMPARABLE RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

ICELAND ICE SKATING
Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music, Luncheon & Supper.
BROADWAY AT 52D ST.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences
BURTON HOLMES
Brooklyn Academy of Music
MATS., 3:30. EVGS., 8:15.
Travelogues—Motion Pictures.
JAN. 17.....CANADA, Coast to Coast
JAN. 24.....CANADIAN ROCKIES
JAN. 31.....IMPERIAL BRITAIN
FEB. 7.....GERMAN FATHERLAND
FEB. 14.....LA BELLE FRANCE
Course Tickets Mats. $3, $3, $3, $4. Evs. $2, $3, $4, $5.
Single Tickets Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 Evs. 25,50,75c,$1, $1.25, $1.50
Now on Sale

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:15
SONG RECITAL—THE TRIANGLE TRIO
Ada Marie Castor, John Stell, James Streeton.
Tickets 75c. and $1, at Box Office, Abraham & Straus, and Chandler-Ebel.

CENTURY THEATRE
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT
FRIDAY, JAN. 26, at 1:30,
THE 36TH GREAT YEARLY EVENT
ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND
PRICES 50c. TO $2.50.
A GREAT ARRAY OF STARS IN DRAMA, COMEDY, &C.
Sale Opens Jan. 16. Mail Orders for SPECIAL RESERVATIONS to DANIEL FROHMAN, Lyceum Theatre

44th ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY
JESSE L. LASKY Presents GERALDINE FARRAR in CECIL B. DE MILLE'S PHOTO SPECTACLE "JOAN THE WOMAN"
TWICE DAILY (INCLUDING SUNDAYS) 2:15 8:15
READ THE STORY IN THIS WEEK'S EVENING WORLD

EXTRA—$10,000 WILL BE PAID in cash by the Universal Film Mfg. Co. to any person who can prove that any of the underwater scenes were taken elsewhere than at the bottom of the sea.

20000 Leagues UNDER THE Sea
The Most Amazing Film Achievement of the Age. Thrilling—Spectacular—Dramatic—Unusual.
The Universal's Cinema Masterpiece
TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats., 25c & 50c. Eves., 25c, 50c, 75c & $1.00.
TAKE THE CHILDREN.
BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST STREET
Direction of STANLEY V. MASTBAUM.

Charles Hopkins' gorgeous production of that wondrous comedy of Youth and Adventure by Robert L. Stevenson and Jules Eckert Goodman
Treasure Island
AT THE FAMOUS PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE 49TH ST., E. OF B'WAY. 'PHONE CIRCLE 1366.
Engagement Extraordinary
TO MEET POPULAR DEMAND AT POPULAR PRICES
TWO WEEKS MORE (REG. TONIGHT)
MONDAY EVENING.....8:30
TUESDAY MAT. 3:30 EVE'G 8:30
WEDNESDAY MAT. 3:30 EVE'G 8:30
THURSDAY MAT. 3:30 EVE'G 8:30
SATURDAY.....10:30 A. M. } ENTIRE ORCHESTRA, $1.50 LOGE SEATS, $1.00 NO HIGHER.
Regular Friday and Saturday Performances also, at 2:30 & 8:30. Orches. $2.50
These special matinees at hours to suit the children. Prices to suit those unable to secure $1 and $1.50 tickets heretofore on account of our limited capacity. The theatre seats only 299.
TONIGHT AT 8:30. 308TH PERFORMANCE. BUY YOUR SEATS NOW.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. 2:15.
146th Hilarious Night!
Nights that are filled with laughter
And melodies bright and gay,
With girls so fair as to banish care
That comes from a troublous day!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S ENDURING AND ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
Seats for Lincoln & Wash. Birthday Mats.

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE VISIT MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
MOST UNIQUE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE WORLD
SOMETHING NEW WEEKLY

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS
A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
KLAW AND ERLANGER Present
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy
SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, inc. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen
100TH TIME TONIGHT—SOUVENIRS.

LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
SPLENDID RECEPTION
Marie Tempest, Laura Hope Crews, Norma Mitchell, Henry Kolker, W. Graham Browne, Eugene O'Brien in
HER HUSBAND'S WIFE

CENTURY B'WAY 62ND ST. CENTRAL PARK WEST
NIGHTS 8:20—MATINEE WED. & SAT. 2:15
Popular Prices Wed. Mats.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
CENTURY GIRL
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD announce Opening THIS THUR. (JAN. 18) MIDNIGHT
COCOANUT GROVE
CENTURY ROOF
Palm Beach brought to New York
TABLE RESERVATIONS NOW AT THE CENTURY BOX OFFICE

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
HAVE A HEART

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:20.

Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play,
The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA ARTHUR
In William Lindsay's Romance of Old France, SEREMONDA

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"A GOOD PIECE OF FUN."—N. Y. SUN.
"IN FOR THE NIGHT"
With Herbert Yost and Lily Cahill.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30.
"FRANCES STARR CAPTIVATING."—N. Y. WORLD.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
HITS YOU WHERE YOU LAUGH!

Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:30.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30 Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
"By all odds best play in New York."—Ev. Sun.

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Eltinge—Today at 3
Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 3.
HAVE YOU HEARD
NORA BAYES
Tell How Tonsillitis Wooed the Indian Maiden Ptomaine!
IT'S A RIOT!
SONGS, LAUGHTER AND GOWNS.
PRICES 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00

Manhattan OPERA HOUSE
Sole Management Morris Gest. 34th St., West of Broadway.
Seat Sale To-day
FIRST PRESENTATION IN AMERICA TUES., JAN. 23
Wm. Elliott, F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Announce
The Wanderer
A Biblical Play by Maurice V. Samuels
WITH THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED CAST:
Nance O'Neil, James O'Neill, Florence Reed, Wm. H. Thompson, Beverly Sitgreaves, Chas. Dalton, Janet Dunbar, Wm. Elliott, Sofia Karty, Lionel Braham, Clara Blandick, Pedro de Cordoba, Fred'k Lewis, Macey Harlam, Fred'k Burton, Sydney Herbert, Sydney Mather, Stephen Wright, Walter Gibbs, Edw. Martyn, John Morrissey, Henry Duggan, Harda Daube, Ernest Cove, AND 200 OTHERS.
PRICES EVES. AND SAT. MAT. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Popular Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.00. 300 Seats in the Orchestra at all Performances at $1.00.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Jubilee Festival Concerts
CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Eve., Jan. 18, at 8:30.
Beethoven—Wagner—Liszt
Program includes Liszt "Faust." Symphony. Mendelssohn Glee Club. Louis Koemmenich, Con.—Theo. Karle, Tenor.
Friday Aft., Jan. 19, at 2:30.
American-French Program
MacDowell, Indian Suite
Hadley—Saint-Saens—Ducas
Sat. Eve., Jan. 20, at 8:30.
Bach-Beethoven Program
In conjunction with the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Pa.
Dr. J. Fred Wolle, Conductor.
Sunday Aft., Jan. 21, at 3.
American—French—Slavic
Program includes the Dvorak "New World" Symphony
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Francesca da Rimini, Aida, Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco
Tues. Eve., Jan. 16, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, Carmen, Farrar, Case; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 7:30, Meistersinger, Hempel, Howard; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Cavalleria Rusticana, Matzenauer, Ferini, Botta, De Luca. Foll'd by Pagliacci, Music; Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 8:15, Fidelio, Kurt, Mason; Sembach, Braun, Goritz, Well, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45, 10th Perf. Siegfried, Kurt, Ober; Urius, Braun, Reiss, Goritz, Rupadini. Cd., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 7:45, Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Well, Leonhardt. Cd., Bodanzky.
AFTERNOON CYCLE (Four Performances), "Der Ring des Nibelungen."
Thurs., Feb. 1, at 2:30—"Das Rheingold."
Thurs., Feb. 8, at 1:30—"Die Walkuere." Fri., Feb. 16, at 2:30—"Siegfried." Thurs., Feb. 22, Wash. B'day, 1:30—"Gotterdammerung."
Seats for Entire Cycle. Orch., $15; Dress Circle, $9; Balc., $7.50 and $6; Fam. Circle, $5. On Sale tomorrow at 9 A. M.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Extra—Tomorrow Evening at 8:15. Vacation Ass'n's Gala Concert. Paderewski, Kreisler and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Karl Muck, Conductor. A limited number of boxes and orchestra seats only, at Box Office, also 38 W. 39th, and principal agencies (Steinway Piano.)

TOLSTOY
COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY, son of LEO TOLSTOY, in a Lecture on "THE LIFE AND IDEALS OF MY FATHER."
Tickets: 50, 75, $1, $1.50 and $2
Man'g't J. B. POND Lyceum Bureau.
Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Jan. 19.

Carnegie Hall To-morrow (Tuesday) Afternoon at 3.
Brothers—LEO, JAN and MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
3 Soloists, in joint Recital
Violinist, Pianist, 'Cellist
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Hasmael & Jones.

A DEMONSTRATION AND COSTUME LECTURE
By Diana Watts, Author of "The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal."
St. Mark's Hall, 10th Street, west of 2d Ave.
Tues. Jan. 16th, 3:45 P. M.
Reserved Seats $2.00. Admission $1.00.
Hotel Plaza, or St. Mark's Office. Orchard 417.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Jan'y 19, at 8:15.
THIRD PIANO RECITAL—MISCHA LEVITZKI

Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Times Bldg. Baldwin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, To-m'w (Tues.) Eve. at 8:15.
Adele Margulies Trio
Seats $1.00 to $2.00 at Box Office.
Adele Margulies.....Piano
Leopold Lichtenberg.Violin
Alwin Schroeder.....'Cello

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Jan. 17, at 3
SONG RECITAL—EMILIO De Gogorza
Seats at Hall or Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 West 34th St.

BURTON HOLMES TODAY Mat. at 3 Carnegie Hall. CANADA
POPULAR PRICES.....25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

LYRIC B'way & 42nd
LAST 3 WEEKS Mat. Today 2:30
25c TO $1.00 TONIGHT AT 8:30
William Fox Presents
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
The Brilliant Bohemian Pianist, MARGUERITE VOLAVY
Management Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano.

OPERA TICKETS 'Phone 4188-6442 Greeley. PADEREWSKI—KREISLER—Boston Symph. Conc'ts
SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS & CONCERTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. SEATS BOUGHT. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
PIANO RECITAL. (Steinway Piano)
Oliver Denton
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1917.

NOW IS THE TIME.

It is to be hoped that the report from Washington that the Military Committee of the House of Representatives has determined to consider no radical change in the army law in the present session was premature. The demand for a change is persistent all over the country. Newspapers in every section are favoring the adoption of universal military training, while the abominable plan of a "federalised" militia under divided authority, a branch of the army of the nation which is also a State political machine, is generally condemned, by none more severely than by the members of the militia regiments who have done guard duty on the Mexican border. To let the Hay law, with all its defects and monstrosities, such as the ambiguous passages relating to the authority of the General Staff, and the provisions for the appointment of one of HAY's friends to an office in the War Department, stand until 1918 will be such a defiance of public opinion as even the present Congress might have been thought too nearly reasonable to make.

No matter how soon the war in Europe may end, the time is at hand for a strengthening of the defenses of this country. The nation will be in peril if it is not prepared to protect itself. The Hay law has failed dismally as a defensive measure. A substitute must be found for it, and nothing better than universal training has been suggested. There are several plans—Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S, the General Staff's, Colonel MOSELEY'S, and a scheme devised by Major JOHN H. PARKER, now with General PERSHING in Mexico, which would draft into the service each year a class of 150,000 minutemen to have intensive training the first year and to serve on call two more. This would provide for a citizen reserve of 600,000 trained men within three years. If England had had such a force, in addition to an expeditionary force of the same size, in 1914 instead of her practically untrained "special reserves" and territorials, it is possible that Belgium would not have been invaded. If we could have a regular army of 200,000 men and a trained citizen army in reserve of 1,000,000 as well as the regular reserves we should be able to avoid war for all time, as we do not want war and will never be the aggressors. But we must be content with our present grossly inadequate defenses both on land and sea unless Congress can be stirred to action. It should undo the evil done last year and make provision for an efficient defensive force. It is no longer to be doubted that a system of universal training will be adopted in this country. Why not now?

NEW JERSEY VS. THE UNION.

What is usually called the case of New Jersey against New York is dragging its slow length along while other events are obscuring it from attention. Ultimately it will become clear to the general apprehension that New Jersey is seeking to benefit itself at the immediate expense of New York and only a little less directly at the expense of the entire United States. The contention of New Jersey is that railway rates should be proportioned to the cost of service. That is only a single factor of railway rate-making. If it were allowed to be the controlling factor no prophet would be so bold as to predict what the result would be. New Jersey can prevail only by upsetting the system of zones established by the Interstate Commerce Commission throughout the United States. New Jersey's contention also would abolish the system of differentials, which were established by the railways, and which the Interstate Commerce Commission has been unable to disturb, although they are extralegal. If those and other settled practices were annulled the entire valuation of the State of New Jersey would hardly equal the disturbance of economic conditions until substitutes were found.

The pure selfishness of New Jersey's suit has been established out of the mouths of her witnesses. The New Jersey waterfront has manifold the railway service that New York has, and yet New Jersey's share of the port traffic is less than one-tenth. New Jersey's witnesses testify that this is due to New York's providing the facilities for commerce which New Jersey has failed to supply. New Jersey's proposal, therefore, is to discriminate against those portions of the port which have incurred hundreds of millions of expense, and to appropriate the traffic thus created for the benefit of those who have slept upon their superior natural advantages. New Jersey appeals for "justice" and proposes greater injustice than it is receiving.

A GENIUS FOR FIGURES.

Some even of those who watch with the most admiration Governor WHITMAN'S mastery of the Republican State Committee, and his movement or plan of movement on Washington, must regret that his ambition is not directed to a post for which he possesses not mere shining talents, but an unrivaled genius. The country is too much under the spell of the great names of the past, too blind or slow to appreciate contemporary achievement. ALEXANDER HAMILTON and ALBERT GALLATIN have been overpraised. Neither of them, in the prime of his powers, was capable of the simple but supreme art of counting one and the same balance twice.

As the Governor said on New Year's Day, "Absurd juggling of figures presented to the public from time to time seemed for a time at least to deceive the public mind," but the truth could not be hidden long. No partisan malice can rob him of the glory of the $3,500,000-odd, so magically obtained by double addition. To be sure, $3,500,000 is paltry by the side of the 1915 $15,600,000, or whatever it was—for even the highest mathematicians differ in trying to follow the Governor's flights over the numeral world—that "blunder" which some obscurantist or rancorous critics pretended to find in the Governor's figures; but to a less gifted accountant $3,500,000 won by double surplusage would be honor enough.

Fortunate is the State in whose Governor's chair sits such a master of finance; but what a Secretary of the Treasury is lost in Governor WHITMAN'S preference for the Presidency!

PENNSYLVANIA SAINTS.

The Pittsburgh Post plucks from a Republican contemporary this Pennsylvania posy:

> This is a good State to live in, because the Republican Party, by wise enactments in conservation of public morals, has made it so.

This praise, and only this, was wanting to the perfect hymn of Pennsylvania Republicanism. It is sung when every feeling heart is touched by the emulous ardors of virtue that spring from Senator PENROSE and State Senator MCNICOLL, from Governor BRUMBAUGH, the Brothers VARE, and the Hon. WILLIAM FLINN. In the next Keystone Republican State Convention—if there are not two conventions—it should and probably will be:

> Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in State convention assembled, point with pride to the achievements of the Republican Party. It has conserved public morality. It has been faithful at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and everywhere else in the State to a standard of stainless political purity and honest and disinterested public service. Equally free from attachment to the spoils and from the suspicion of financial corruption, it has made Pennsylvania synonymous with clean politics, administrative and legislative reform, and efficient, upright government in the open.
>
> Resolved, That it is our earnest desire and prayer that the tariff may be even higher than the virtue of Pennsylvania Republicanism.

Will the Hon. BOIES PENROSE, the Hon. MARTIN BRUMBAUGH, and the other Pennsylvania saints please observe and preserve?

THE RUSSIAN BIRTH.

Eleven years ago the believers in the arrant superstition that "history repeats itself" could tell you exactly what was going to happen in Russia. The assembling of the Duma was the exact parallel to the meeting of the States General, the destruction of lives and property in the interior to the burning of the châteaus, the Kniaz Potemkin mutiny to the Reveillon riot, and the days of autocratic rule in Russia were numbered. For a year or so "the Russian Revolution" was on everybody's tongue, but there was no revolution. That, however, did not mean that there was no hope for reform or democracy in Russia; only that the Russian way is different, or that, as TENNYSON puts it, "God fulfills Himself in many ways."

There are signs innumerable that the long-awaited awakening of Russia is coming about through the war. This does not mean anarchy or a bloody revolution; it means, however, the assertion of itself, in one way or another, of the Russian people. The war has aroused a truly national sentiment in the Empire, and it is not the Czar who is making the war, it is Russia. The Duma might have waited long before it became anything more than a debating society. It had been created, however; it was there, the handy tool for the new national feeling to make use of. It is apparent that, however awkward and floundering may be the way in which the Russian is climbing to his feet, he is climbing, and that after the war things will not be as they were before in his land.

The bewildering succession of Russian Ministers indicates nothing except that the change is going on, that the internal battle in Russia is not won or over. It so happens that the reactionary party is lukewarm toward the war and the progressive party is the national one. First one side gets the upper hand and then the other. The Czar as an individual does not seem to count very heavily. TREPOFF, the nationalist Premier, seems from the scattered hints that come over the censored wires to have attempted more than he could perform, to have been handicapped by the attempt to combine his Premiership with the presence in the Cabinet of the reactionary PROTOPOPOFF. For the moment, if PROTOPOPOFF is not exactly triumphant, he is at least victor to the extent that TREPOFF is out and that a man counted as a reactionary has his place; but the new Premier finds it necessary to issue in hot haste the news that his watchword is: "Everything for the war; everything for victory." Whether the words come from the heart or not, it is evident that no other pose is safe in Russia now. The killing of RASPUTIN, who exerted so strange and sinister an influence, seems to have been an act of patriotic desperation, which may have caused a temporary reaction by arousing the indignation of the Czar. The likeliest prediction is that GOLITZINE will last no longer than the man he ousts, for nothing is more certain than that the battle is not over, the awakening of Russia not ended. Great as are the changes which the world will see as the result of the convulsion which began in 1914, in no country are they likely to be greater than in Russia.

RAILROAD EXPENSES.

There was disappointment because the Atchison Railroad Company did not increase its dividend rate. Those who think that larger payments to stockholders and employés should be made may not have seen a statement published by the Interstate Commerce Commission a few days ago. It showed that, while the railroads' gross revenue in November last was greater by $22,750,000 than the receipts in the corresponding month of 1915, the increase of net profits was only $161,000. Everybody knows that for some time past there has been a great volume of traffic, but many do not see that large additions to the cost of doing the business have been required. The railroads' cost of living has been going up.

There has been more freight, with more pay for it, but the cost of carrying goods and passengers has advanced sharply because the prices of the things a railroad company buys are very much higher than they were before the war. Many of these prices have been doubled. This change is due to the great and persistent foreign demand for cars, locomotives, iron, steel, and a long list of manufactured products of which steel is the chief part. The railroad companies are buying freely. Their orders in November amounted to $130,000,000. But the abnormal prices cut down their profits. As they do not know for how long a time they must continue to pay such prices, and also because they may soon be required to increase their expenditures for labor by $50,000,000 a year, their policy with respect to dividends is, quite naturally, one of conservatism and caution.

POTTAWATTAMIE ILL AT EASE.

If you are a farmer with 100 acres of Winter wheat, and most of it of poor grade, so that you probably will not have more than half a crop; if it would be all right to let your crop stay in wheat at the present price, and not plow the land up and put it in corn, but if you would lose a lot of money in case wheat falls to 90 cents or so, you are naturally in a quandary. That is the position of a Western farmer who writes to The Omaha Bee and asks for exact information, so that he will know what to do about it. After explaining his situation, which is that of "quite a sprinkling of farmers," as he explains, he comes to the point:

> Now, what I want to get at is this: Will the war last another year, and is Germany going to be beaten? I have been a constant reader of your paper for several years, and other papers also. I have been construing the information from odds and ends that I noticed in both that the Germans would be the winners and that the Allies could not win. Lately, however, a neighbor of mine who has returned from Rhode Island, and who is a man I rely on for speaking the truth as he honestly sees it, tells me that the Germans who are not in the army are starving. He says that is popular opinion there. I have for some weeks been watching closely what a New York paper has been saying on the subject, and I don't know what to think; hence, as a reader, would like to ask for an opinion. What is the real truth? Will the war go on, or not?

He adds that he does not ask merely "out of idle curiosity," but that "many farmers would like to know from The Bee itself." We may be wrong, but it is impossible not to suspect that all this tribulation and uncertainty is due to the neighbor who went to Rhode Island. Everything seems to have been going all right until this restless person went rummaging for trouble around the East. Why could he not have let well enough alone? By reading the Western papers the Pottawattamie County farmers—the troubled reader hails from Pottawattamie—had learned how the war was going to end, and everybody was happy. When this disturbing voyageur began rambling around the East and coming back with astounding reports about what "is popular opinion there," he flung a red brand of discord into the home of peace and certainty.

We are disposed, too, to blame somewhat the Pottawattamie County inquirer himself. The discordant voice of the explorer seems to have disturbed him so much that he has "for some weeks been watching closely what a New York paper has been saying on the subject." No wonder his mind is unsettled and he "doesn't know what to think." He has chosen the wrong way to his lost peace of mind. Let him give up the bad habit of watching closely the New York paper; let him listen no more to vagrom men who go sloshing around the effete East and bringing back alarming reports; let him go on reading "your paper and other papers also," published out in the well-informed West, and he will come back to his old conclusion "that the Germans would be the winners and that the Allies could not win." Then will he and the sprinkling of farmers who have been alarmed by the depressing discourse of the man who has been to Rhode Island recover their old serenity.

We regret, by the way, to note that The Bee does nothing to restore that Lost Paradise. It says that any one who knew how and when the war would end would make so much money that he would not have to bother about whether to plant wheat or corn. This is a distressing evasion. We feel sure that The Bee's philosophical and Olympian neighbor, The World-Herald, would not have given this dry husk to readers hungering for information.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

California Again Is Attacked.

By using in her latest communication on Westerners and the war the word "teratogenic," Mrs. GERTRUDE ATHERTON, that particularly able and lively controversialist, may have diverted attention, to some extent, from the subject for which she wanted it, and that is usually a mistake. But the temptation to use such a word as that, for those in whose vocabulary it chances to be, is such a great one that yielding is only human, and though there are not a few people vain enough to be bitterly offended when a writer sends them to a dictionary, the majority of us have sense enough to be grateful for the real service thus rendered.

In this instance, the introduction effected for folk of the latter sort is to an interesting and rather numerous family of words, all relating to "monsters," and surely, in these days, as Mrs. ATHERTON evidently felt, nobody could be too well equipped for dealing with that category. But there was more than "teratogenic" in Mrs. ATHERTON'S letter. At least as valuable—and even more likely to elicit impassioned comment—was her explanation of California's failure to be stirred by the appeals for aid which she and others eager to alleviate the woes of France's wounded soldiers have been making. Of that State's inhabitants she wrote:

> Eight months a year of sunshine, and nature's assistance generally in living on small incomes, when they are small, have made them indifferent to the rest of the world. They might dwell on another planet.

Now what, pray, will Californians say to that? Is their "glorious climate," then, a detriment instead of a blessing, and has "nature" been a foolish mother, spoiling them by an excessive and harmful kindness? Those are possibilities that have always been recognized by the ethnologists, and they have never tired of proclaiming the superiority of the human product where the struggle for life is hard to that which is nurtured in the warm and fruitful tropics. But the advertisers of California will have to revise all of their "literature" if this daughter of their State is right, and they will have to prove, if they can, that its climate isn't what it has been so laboriously cracked up to be, and that life there is really hard, and not easy or pleasant at all.

This Anger Is Easily Explicable.

Severe as are the terms on which the Allies have offered to end the war, it is hardly possible to find in that severity a full explanation of the anger marking the comments on the terms made by the Kaiser and most of the German papers. For, after all, the terms, as formulated, are just about those that were to be expected by everybody who has not been kept in ignorance of the military situation as it is.

The real cause of the rage must be sought in the fact that the note of the Entente Powers so clearly and completely refutes the Teutonic contention that the belligerents on neither side can afford to make at this time public proclamation of what the objects are for which they are fighting—of what they want and intend to get if they can. This the Allies have done, only a few days after the Central Empires had revealed their own disinclination to do anything of the kind. The resulting comparisons are naturally most painful to Teutonic minds, and in their confusion and embarrassment they have been led into a dangerous identification of the Hohenzollern dynasty with the German people. As there is already no little doubt in Germany of that identity, and as there is likely soon to be more, it is no wonder that the press, so well controlled by the German Government, is making desperate efforts to fasten in the minds of its readers the belief that the Allies intend to do exactly what the Allies declare they have no purpose or desire to do.

If the situation were not so alarming, the Germans, in their own latest note, would hardly have committed the blunder of mentioning Ireland and the Boer Republic, or the use of African and Asiatic troops in a European war. The answers to these charges are so absurdly easy and obvious that it was the gravest sort of a blunder to make them—as grave as are the constant mention of Greece and the comparison of its treatment with that of Belgium.

He Nobly Bears His Load.

From every newspaper office there will be a flow of warmest sympathy for the editor of The Williamsville (N. D.) Item. As so often happens in the troubled realm of journalism, he has brought upon himself a reprehension that will not be in the slightest degree mitigated out of consideration for the excellence of his intentions—he has offended a reader whom he was trying to please, and he has the dreary consciousness that his apologies are useless.

For the printed, like the written, word remains, and wrong once done cannot be wiped out. Still, The Item's editor has done his poor best to set himself right, and in doing so he tells the whole tragical story—thus:

> We wish to apologize to Mrs. ORLANDO OVERLOOK. In our paper last week we had as a heading, "Mrs. Overlook's Big Feat." The word we had ought to have used is a French word, pronounced the same way, but spelled fete. It means a celebration and is considered a very tony word.

There speaks a warm, honest heart, bowed down by sincere grief. But will Mrs. ORLANDO OVERLOOK relent and forgive? It is easier to hope that than to expect it, for she has suffered the ultimate pangs, and, after all, it is but poor consolation for her to learn that her cruel wrongs were due to the search for a tony word.

There would have been a better chance of escape for this unfortunate editor if he had left the task of explanation unattempted and followed the time-honored habit of putting the blame on the compositor and the proofreader. Their lot is naturally an unhappy one, and no single increment of their responsibilities adds appreciably to the total.

SOUTH AMERICAN ADVICE.

A Good Export Business in Return for Liberal Terms.

New York, Jan. 9, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am on a visit here to study the exporting of American specialties to Argentina, where I have my interests, and am in a position to point out a few facts which, I think, will be of benefit to the North American manufacturer, and also to my country.

The people here speak of South America as being a semi-civilized place; some of Rio de Janeiro as being in the Argentina, or Buenos Aires quite near Mexico! It is really too bad, all these little things which don't amount to anything at the end of the story, when it comes down to "brass tacks," are floating in the mind of the party you are trying to make a deal with, and you can only get the following out of him: "Conditions, cash against documents here."

Do they not trust us? No. I say no, because they think that being at such a distance they have lost control of their merchandise, and that the business people in South America are in the habit of not honoring their bills, that we have them at our mercy.

This must be made clear to them. How is it that the English, German, French, and Italian manufacturers send their goods to us? Because they investigated and got proper bank references about the party they were going to deal with, and if they got good reports, would grant them credit for 60, 90, 180 days, and even for a year, (the Germans would,) or send them merchandise on consignment, which once sold was paid for.

These liberal conditions were the only factor that helped to build up the enormous business that Europe had in South America before the present war broke out.

Having had such liberal dealings, we got accustomed, or rather educated, to them. It is in this way, and in this way only, that the North American manufacturer will be able to procure for himself that flourishing market for his merchandise.

I want to call the attention of those North American manufacturers who wish to build up that trade, to the mutual benefit of our countries, to this advice:

Inquire of a bank, and there are several now that will give you information on almost every established and respectable business house of Argentina, Uruguay, or Brazil. Do what your customers ask you to, and help yourself to the South American business. Don't be so eager for our gold; give us the European conditions, be liberal, and you shall have and keep our trade.

Remember, America for the Americans.

HERIBERTO BASH,
Of Adolfo Bash & Co., Buenos Aires.

Shell Bids Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, entitled "The Bids for Shells," explains a situation that has appeared to the public mind as strong evidence of our inefficiency. It is just such occasions as the one under discussion that are seized upon by every demagogue and cart-tail orator in the country to further personal or local interests at the expense of his listeners and on account of their ignorance. Everything that tends to give the true facts of such a case to the public is to be applauded as a step in the right direction—for more complete understanding between manufacturers and consumers.

J. LEEMING.

New York, Jan. 13, 1917.

CONTEMPLATION.

Yes, this is best, O heart!
Here's peace, and the cool touch of pitying Night.
No more around us ghosts of dead dreams hover.
'Tis true, thy wounds still bleed and sorely smart,
Yet moonlit trees shall heal them with delight.
Tear out the ragged page of memory,
O poppy-poisoned lover!
Along these star-hushed pathways you shall run,
Forgetting Life flung roses in the sun—
Roses that turned to dust; ah! this is best:
To lay old tears and partings on the breast
Of uncomplaining Night. . . . Be glad! be free!
Go not through Pan's cathedrals, sadly sighing,
Deaf to his music; you shall soon recover,
O heart, amid Night's solitude undying,
For now Love's fevered days and dreams are over.
Night and the stars—and winds forever blowing,
Heart, these are yours; the mating-songs of birds,
The patient pines that murmur cryptic words,
And laughing rills, and quiet rivers flowing.
You shall be one with the majestic Sea,
Hold converse with the slumber-lidded hills,
Whose calm, mysterious beauty ever thrills
The soul to thoughts of immortality.
Yet, heart, before you take the Night for bride,
Lift up a farewell-prayer to the One
Who made Love's noon-day garden like the sun,
Wherein no darkness came till Summer died.
Wisdom and Truth and Beauty, and brave tears,
These all you have, O heart—so let it be.
The rain's warm kiss and Night's immensity
Shall give you songs to speed the lagging years.
Yea, this is best—you shall be Night's fond lover,
For now Love's fevered days and dreams are over.

E. CORSON MILLER.

AGGRESSIVE DEFENSE.

Germany's Explanation of a War Forced Upon Her.

New Haven, Jan. 6, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in THE TIMES on "Germany's Admissions" is so clear and logical as to impel a further application.

Organized or unorganized, a world court exists, one whose importance is recognized by an unprecedented propaganda from both parties to the present conflict in neutral countries, and now at last by official presentations of their cause in outline by the belligerent Governments. Secure judicat orbis terrarum.

The German people are convinced that they are fighting in self-defense. Neutral ears are jaded with the never-ending cry: "This war that has been forced upon us." Official Germany acknowledges, as your correspondent shows, that the popular conviction (a moral support of practically indestructible power for the Teutonic Allies) rests wholly and absolutely on the principle of aggressive defense. The German people have grown for half a century in the conviction that national safety depends (for them) upon military power and efficiency. For this they have borne almost without a murmur burdens of taxation, of service, of despotic regulation and control, that otherwise would long since have been shaken off by the power of a free and enlightened people. The German people cannot be accused of militarism save as a policy of necessary self-defense.

The German military leaders are equally sincere in the conviction that success in modern war depends to an enormous degree on the ability to strike first. The successful General is he who divines the enemy's plan of assault and anticipates it. How can the almost naïve admission that Germany struck because Russia was planning to strike find place alongside the cry, "A war forced upon us," except by virtue of this theory?

The question now is laid before the world court. Is the principle of aggressive defense one which can be admitted as an excuse for the past? Is it one which is compatible henceforth with international security? To ask these questions is to answer them. The world's court has already pronounced its verdict. The present problem is the "effectual guarantees" which both sides know to be indispensable. The first step in the "crushing of Prussian militarism" is to prove to the German people that the doctrine of aggressive défense is the root of all evil.

B. W. BACON.

Fraternities or Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one who is familiar with a successful fraternity system it is difficult to know how much importance to attach to the revolt against the club system at Princeton. It is certain, however, that the clubs have not been able to avoid the bad features of the system they supplanted, snobbishness, political activities, extravagance, and undignified "rushing" tactics. Yale has had periodic upheavals on this subject, Harvard has had her share of anti-club crusades, and now Princeton is trying to solve the problem.

To me it has always seemed most unfortunate that these three institutions, in some respects the most prominent of our Eastern universities, have seen fit to hold aloof from the system of national fraternities that embraces practically every other American college. They are outside the college world as far as fraternities are concerned, yet I do not believe they are any more "democratic" than their sister institutions. Wherever students of college age are found they will form fraternal groups of one sort or another, and I do not believe we will find any better way of dealing with this natural instinct than through the system of national fraternities that has been so generally adopted. The fraternities are not perfect, but they are on the right track, and those who heard the address of Professor Shepardson of the University of Chicago at the banquet of the National Interfraternity Conference last month know that their problems are being faced in a spirit that will go far toward solving them and making membership an increasingly helpful influence in the life of the student. Since the formation of this conference some eight years ago interfraternity feeling has materially changed. Petty prejudices have been broken down, a healthy rivalry in scholarship and wholesome ideals have been developed.

JEFFERSON W. BAKER.

Montclair, N. J., Jan. 11, 1917.

The White House Sentinels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That any society of women should presume to invade the privacy of the President, within the limits of his home, seems incomprehensible. Are these the lines upon which these suffragists, if given the vote, will conduct the affairs of the Government? Apparently they are, and, if so, we surely need no further evidence to bring us to the conclusion that the women who are most desirous of having the vote—represented by the "silent sentinels"—are those least fitted to have a voice or a hand in the administration of the affairs, either of the nation or of the State.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1917. H.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely you miss the striking contrast which vitiates the comparison drawn editorially in THE TIMES between the Congressional Union and the Socialists, Prohibitionists, and other parties. The Congressional Union is composed of voteless women working for political freedom, while the other groups to which you refer are all made up of citizens possessing power to achieve their aims by use of the ballot.

Had the demonstration you criticise been carried out by the Woman's Party, a group of women having the vote, it might have justly earned the description of petty. Those who possess a dart could not be described as wise should they employ a feather in attack. But the women of the East, having no political weapon, turn to the sort of ammunition used by disfranchised men in the past. Time-honored precedent guarantees the soundness of the psychology of the silent sentinel.

A WOMAN VOTER.

New York, Jan. 11, 1917.

For the Marines in Santo Domingo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you be kind enough to publish a letter in your paper for the benefit of the marines in the City of Santo Domingo?

Ever since we have been here protecting American interests, which has been nearly eight months, we have had very little reading material (newspapers and magazines) from the States. The time passes very slowly here and is often very monotonous. Sometimes a stray magazine or paper gets down here, and it is read and highly appreciated by those lucky enough to obtain it.

During the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914 a club was formed in the States, and all old magazines and papers which otherwise would have been discarded were sent to one of the marines and distributed among the men.

This act of kindness was highly appreciated and helped to pass the time, which would have been spent very monotonously had not the reading material been at hand. Why not start the same ball rolling again and help out the American marines down here? If any papers and magazines were sent here to me I would distribute them among the men.

Private HARRY F. GADSBY,
Mounted Detachment United States Marine Corps, U. S. S. Celtic, Santo Domingo City, D. R., care of Postmaster, New York, Santo Domingo City, Dec. 26, 1916.

ALLEGES WATERWAY WASTE.

Half of Pending $38,000,000 Sheer Extravagance, Frear Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The contention that about half of the $38,000,000 appropriated in the pending Rivers and Harbors bill is a "waste of money" is made in a minority report on the bill to be filed in the House this week by Representative James A. Frear of Wisconsin, a Republican member of the Rivers and Habors Committee.

"A high-class board similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission is needed for the intelligent management of waterways improvements," says Mr. Frear. "Some such board controls waterways improvements in other countries, wherever an intelligent waterways system has been put in force."

The Frear report says commerce on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and inland waters generally, excepting deep waterways, has diminished from 20 to 90 per cent. in the last forty years.

"During that period," says the report, "the Government has appropriated $150,000,000 for the Mississippi, $60,000,000 for the Ohio, $22,000,000 for the Missouri, and proportionately large amounts for other streams, while this decrease in commerce has steadily continued. Hundreds of small streams are being improved by the Government with equally disappointing results. Colonel Townsend, one of the ablest of the army engineers and a member of the Mississippi River Commission, has urged a stop in waterways extravagance until one or two projects have been made commercially valuable.

"No system of local contribution is enforced, as in foreign countries, and no economic management attempted. It is a case today of placing money wherever the local demand is the greatest, without reference to actual commercial needs.

"Practically one-half of the $38,000,000 contained in the pending Waterways bill is wasted, including the greater part of $18,000,000 given by the bill to eight inland streams. Army engineers have had full control in the determination of navigation needs and the amount of appropriations. Without business training, commercial knowledge or experience, this policy has resulted in wasteful projects, maintained all over the country, including those which are good, bad, and indifferent, omnibus bills. Not one project in four would pass Congress if standing in a separate bill, but omnibus measures carry those good, bad, and indifferent, because of the votes assured by this method.

"The pending bill carries $9,000,000 of inland appropriations for new projects, but adopts additional burdens for these projects through future drafting appropriations reaching $47,000,000. Many of these new projects are fully as bad as some of the old ones. More than 300 projects carried in the bill are judiciously scattered over the country."

CELEBRATE 'CARDINAL'S DAY'

Government Officials Join in Washington's Tribute to Gibbons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Prominent Government officials, diplomats, and churchmen joined in honoring Cardinal Gibbons in the tenth annual observance of "Cardinal's Day" at St. Patrick's Church today. The ceremonies were also in the nature of a farewell to the Right Rev. Mgr. William T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's, formerly associated with Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore Cathedral, who will leave Washington in March to become Bishop of Charleston, S. C.

After high mass in St. Patrick's this morning, and a public reception by the Cardinal in Carroll Hall, a luncheon was given by Mgr. Russell in St. Patrick's rectory this afternoon, with Cardinal Gibbons as guest of honor. About one hundred prominent men were present as guests. Among those who offered felicitations to the Cardinal at this luncheon were Secretary Lane, Speaker Champ Clark, Senator Underwood, and former Speaker Cannon. Mgr. Russell was toastmaster. Cardinal Gibbons responded with a speech. Among the other guests at the Cardinal's luncheon were Postmaster General Burleson, Attorney General Gregory, Secretary Redfield, Chief Justice White, Associate Justice McKenna, Admiral Benson, Representative James R. Mann, Representative John J. Fitzgerald, General Director John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, and Senators Walsh and Ransdell.

The celebrant of the mass at St. Patrick's was the Very Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, rector of the Apostolic Mission House. He was assisted by the Rev. Louis Kelly and the Rev. P. Carey of Holy Cross College, who were deacon and subdeacon. The Rev. Dr. Sigourney W. Fay, rector of the Newman School at Hackensack, N. J., delivered the sermon. Haydn's Third Mass was sung by a double choir, assisted by a full orchestra.

PROHIBITION FORCES AGREE.

Would Make State Dry by Amending New York's Constitution.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday that, although the league and the Prohibition Party stood for the Optional Prohibition Remonstrance bill for all units less than the State, both had agreed, with respect to the State as a whole, to stand for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution to the voters of this State, instead of the ordinary Statewide prohibition referendum.

"While I am not authorized to speak for the Prohibition Party," said Mr. Anderson, "I am free to give the reasons why the Anti-Saloon League favored this change. We had learned of the belief of the liquor men that they could win if the submission could be made this Fall, while they are not so confident of any future time. Some of the liquor men and some of the politicians also desired to get prohibition on the same ballot with the woman suffrage amendment, the submission of which has been approved by one Legislature and will undoubtedly be approved by this one, in the hope that they could play one against the other and defeat both.

"A prohibition amendment cannot come before the people next Fall, for it must be submitted by two Legislatures, and therefore cannot be tied up with suffrage. The Anti-Saloon League is unwilling either to allow the prohibition issue to be used to knife woman suffrage or to allow suffrage to be juggled by the Legislature to kill off prohibition."

TABLET TO DR. SCHECHTER.

J. H. Schiff and Others Honor the Memory of Rabbi.

Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Dr. Cyrus Adler, and others paid a high tribute yesterday to the work of the late Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, on the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial tablet to him in the Kehillath Israel Synagogue, 1,162 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx.

Mr. Marshall said that he believed Professor Schechter to have exercised a greater influence on Jewish religion and life, both in this country and abroad, than any other man on this continent. He pointed out that although Professor Schechter had adhered to the orthodox wing of the faith, he was nevertheless revered in the institutions where rabbis were prepared for the reform synagogues.

Dr. Adler drew a brief sketch of the early life of Professor Schechter, and told of the difficulties through which he had passed until he came to be honored by great universities here and abroad. He said that it had been the ambition of Professor Schechter to leave behind him the United Synagogue, as he considered this the greatest legacy which he could leave to American Judaism.

Mrs. Solomon Schechter, Miss Schechter, and Frank Schechter were among those present.

MOVE IN THE SENATE MAY BRING CLOTURE

Advocates of Reform in Procedure Base Their Hopes on Walsh's Resolution.

BITTER DEBATE EXPECTED

Montana Senator Assails the Theory That the Senate Is a Continuing Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A very innocent-looking resolution, introduced a few days ago by Senator Walsh of Montana, may be the occasion for the bitterest debate of this session of the Senate. Technically concerned only with the formal adjournment of the Senate at the end of the session, it will be used as an opening for a radical change in the rules of the Senate, introducing, for the first time in American history, a limit to debate on the floor of the upper House of Congress. The resolution declares that it is the sense of the Senate that without action on its own part the Senate is dissolved at 12 o'clock meridian, March 4. The resolution is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

There is an unwritten convention that the Senate is a continuing legislative body, which does not end with the close of a session or even at the end of an Administration, as does the House of Representatives. This understanding is based on the fact that only one-third of the members of the Senate are ever elected at one time, while the other two-thirds hold over from session to session. The Senate therefore has been traditionally regarded as always technically in existence as a body.

For this reason the same rules have held over from session to session without being formally re-adopted, while the House rules are re-adopted at the beginning of each new session. Under these circumstances a two-thirds vote, the vote required under the Senate rules effect a revision, has been needed at all times to make a change in them.

The advocates of cloture, who condemn the present system of permitting unlimited debate as undemocratic and as leading to a great waste of time, because it often results in killing measures which a majority of the Senate desired, by permitting a filibuster to the end of a session, have found the requirement of a two-thirds vote an insuperable obstacle to effecting a reform.

The rules reformers, therefore, are now planning to start work for the Walsh resolution in the near future. They may seek to have it reported by a committee in the next week or ten days. If they succeed in passing it, the Senate will be on record as declaring that it is formally dissolved at the end of a session, and that the body which meets in the following session is a new Senate and will therefore have to go through the formality of adopting the rules which are to govern it. Until the new rules are accepted it will meet under regular parliamentary rules, and only a majority vote will be needed to adopt the new regulations. The supporters of cloture expect to command the necessary majority to carry through their scheme.

One of the arguments which the friends of the Walsh resolution intend to use in support of their contention that the Senate is dissolved at the end of a session is the fact that at the end of an Administration the new President always calls an extra session of the Senate to confirm appointments, while the House adjourns until the next regular session.

"If the Senate is a perpetual body," they ask, "why is it necessary for the President to call an extra session for this purpose? Why doesn't it hold over without any such action on his part?"

The situation involves many perplexing parliamentary tangles. It is among the possibilities that the opponents of cloture may use the very power of unlimited debate which is under attack, to talk the Walsh resolution to death. Because of the tremendous amount of business which Congress must consider at this session this, however, is unlikely.

Southern members of the Senate have always been the bitterest opponents of any attempt to check debate. This has been especially true since the effort was made in 1890 to push through the Senate the so-called Force bill, designed to insure the right of franchise to negroes in the South. The bill was killed by a filibuster, and the fear that this issue might be again raised has made the Southern representatives very wary of any check in the time limit on the Senate floor.

There have been many other cases in which majority measures which aroused bitter sectional or party feeling were defeated by an actual filibuster, or the threat of one, by a minority—sometimes by a very small minority. Many attempts have been made to change the system, in order to expedite legislation, but the necessary two-thirds vote has always been lacking.

It is partly because of this unlimited debate rule that the Senate has sometimes been called the "greatest deliberative body in the world." The supporters of the present rules regard them as a necessary check to the passage of unwise and has

FRIENDS OF MUSIC GIVE MAHLER SONGS

"Siegfried Idyl" Also Played Delightfully at the Ritz-Carlton Recital.

MISCHA ELMAN HEARD

Evan Williams Sings a Group of Airs by Handel—Mme. Gluck a Metropolitan Soloist.

The Society of the Friends of Music gave another of their performances in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel yesterday afternoon devoted to music of infrequent occurrence in the concert hall. It was chiefly devoted to the two cycles of songs by Gustav Mahler, with orchestral accompaniment, called, respectively, "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen" and "Kindertotenlieder." They were sung by Johannes Sembach, tenor, and Miss Tilly Koenen, contralto, respectively. The orchestra was a small one from the Metropolitan Opera House, conducted by Arthur Bodanzky. After the songs Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" was played, a delightful performance of special interest because it was given by a small orchestra, perhaps approximating the size of the one that first played it as a birthday surprise for Frau Wagner on the steps of the villa at Triebschen.

At least some of the "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen" have made their appearance on New York programs; they are considerably more cheerful and some of them more beautiful, at least, than the "Kindertotenlieder," which have been heard here with orchestra, and both are among the more spontaneous of Mahler's musical compositions. Miss Koenen, who has sung in New York in other years, made her first appearance this season.

At the same time Mischa Elman was giving his second violin recital in Carnegie Hall. He presented an excellent performance of Bach's G minor concerto in an arrangement by Nachez, an arrangement which at some points might raise some questions. The concerto is not one that violinists much affect, though it is a piece that has superb beauties. Mr. Elman was here heard at his best; he played with beautiful tone, with dignity, and impressiveness, and with a respect for the music that brought out some of his own best qualities. Vieuxtemps's fifth concerto, Scolero's Variations on a theme of Mozart, that Mr. Elman has played here before, and some shorter pieces made up his programme.

For admirers of oratorio, Evan Williams's second recital yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall was noteworthy in giving the middle place of honor to an entire group of recitatives and airs by Handel. Few men have so politely summed up the meaning of "Thy Rebuke" and "Comfort Ye" from "The Messiah." Leading up to these heights were old Scotch "Loch Lomond" and Welsh "All Through the Night," with a Mentra Gwen," sung in the Welsh language. The tenor's voice responded to many moods. He could have been more sparing of popular trifles such as "Love But a Day" and "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," while the Victorian glories of Bishop's "My Pretty Jane" even he could not bring back.

The Metropolitan was crowded when Mme. Alma Gluck last night returned as a famous concert prima donna to the stage of her meteoric rise in opera on Broadway. Her songs, beginning with the "Care Nome," from "Rigoletto," included lyrics by Spohr, Loewe, Rachmaninoff, Rubinstein, and the old English "So Sweet Is She." Miss Sophie Braslau, the contralto, whose popularity with the Sunday night public seemed hardly less than Mme. Gluck's, also appeared to advantage last evening. Mr. Botta had arias from "Tosca" and "L'Africaine," and Mr. Hageman conducted.

Organize to Fight Film Censor.

The National Association of the Motion Pictures Industries has adopted D. W. Griffith's suggestion for a concerted movement to oppose State censorship by the establishment of an organization to create and enforce certain standards of production, and has made Mr. Griffith Chairman of a committee, with full power to handle the present campaign against censorship. The other members of the committee are William A. Brady, Adolph Zukor, P. A. Powers, W. W. Irwin, and Mitchell Mark. The committee will hold its first meeting this afternoon, to perfect its organization and formulate plans for action. After the meeting the committee will meet the Board of Directors of the national association in executive session.

A School for Chorus Girls.

A school for training chorus girls for musical comedies and operettas will be opened on Monday, Jan. 29, at the Longacre Theatre by Mlle. Wiova, a danseuse, whose last appearance here was in the revival of "Robin Hood." Mlle. Wiova believes there should be a demand from producers of this form of entertainment for young women trained in the fundamentals of dancing, singing, and stage deportment. Her school will be limited to 100 pupils, and will occupy the Longacre stage five mornings each week. Before enrolling an applicant must pass vocal tests and must come up to a certain standard of beauty.

Alexander—Younker.

Robert J. Alexander and Miss Irene Rose Younker, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Bierhoff of 10 West Sixtieth Street, were married yesterday at Delmonico's in the presence of the family and a few close friends, by the Rev. Dr. Schulmann. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs for a month, and will go to California from there to spend the rest of the Winter. On their return to this city they will live at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Spanish Artist to Exhibit Here.

Julio Vila y Prades, the Spanish artist, arrived yesterday on the Spanish liner Montserrat from Cadiz, bringing some of his works for exhibition in this country. Before leaving Madrid he finished a portrait of King Alfonso and another picture entitled "En la Pampa Argentina," which is on exhibition at the Royal Museum.

Arnold Daly Improving.

Arnold Daly spent the most comfortable day yesterday he has had since his operation for peritonitis last Tuesday, it was said last night at Roosevelt Hospital. He continues to improve slowly, and his ultimate recovery now seems almost certain.

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CALLS U. S. RUBBER CO. FIRM

Col. Colt Says Drop in Shares Was Due to a Misunderstanding.

A break of five points in the common stock of the United States Rubber Company, following the announcement on Saturday morning of the entry into the affairs of the company of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which has begun the formation of a syndicate to underwrite an issue of $60,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, evoked a statement yesterday from Colonel Samuel P. Colt, President of the company, asserting that a hasty reading, and consequent misunderstanding of the announcement, had been responsible for the sale of 27,300 shares and a drop from 62½ to 57½ in the stock.

Colonel Colt referred to a paragraph in a letter from the company to the bankers, providing that future dividends might be paid only out of future earnings, and suggested that a hasty conclusion might have been drawn as to the ability of the company to maintain dividends at the full rate. After calling attention to the fact that the company had outstanding only $11,600,000 in bonds, which with the new issue create a liability of $71,600,000, Colonel Colt pointed to the fact that "with the proceeds of the new bond issue fully applied in the accounts of the United States Rubber Company and its subsidiaries, the quick assets, over and above all liabilities, as of Oct. 31 last, other than the new bonds and the undisturbed issues of the General Rubber Company and the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, would have been $81.8 and the same condition prevails today," leaving an excess of assets over liabilities of nearly $10,000,000.

According to Colonel Colt, "the statement of earnings in the letter for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last showed net returns of $12,500,000, as compared with $11,539,313 for 1915. The facts are that the 1916 earnings applicable to the common stock were nearly double the highest rate of dividend ever paid on the common stock, which was 6 per cent. It is evident from this showing that there can be no question about the continuance of the preferred dividends, and furthermore, that even with only normal conditions the company will be able to earn a substantial return on the common stock."

BILLINGS MAY QUIT EAST.

California Said to Give Him a Better Chance to Enjoy His Fast Horses.

The announcement that C. K. G. Billings, wants to sell his 5,000-acre farm at Curle's Neck, on the James River, near Richmond, Va., for $700,000—$300,000 less than he paid for it, as was told in the special section of Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, has given rise to reports that Mr. Billings would dispose of all his homes in the East and make California his permanent home. The offering for sale of the Virginia farm followed close upon the announcement of the sale of Tyron Hall in this city to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for a public park.

Mr. Billings is now in Santa Barbara County, about seventy miles south of Los Angeles. Last week his twenty-seven-room apartment at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street was closed and all the servants from there, as well as many of them from Farnworth, his country home at Oyster Bay, went to California. The West, it was said, offered more opportunities for Mr. Billings to indulge his love for fast horses. Curle's Neck farm, which is in the hands of Joseph P. Day of this city for sale, has two race courses, over which Lou Dillon, the Harvester, and others of Mr. Billings's famous horses have been trained. It is one of the famous old Colonial places of Virginia. About 3,000 acres of the land are arable. About 1,000 acres make up a duck shooting preserve, and a similar tract is woodland, where wild turkey and deer abound.

WAGNER URGES HIS PLAN.

Says a Minority Finance Committee Would Aid the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York City, minority leader of the Senate, who has a resolution before the Rules Committee of the upper house creating a Minority Finance Committee, asserted today that such a committee should be acceptable to the Governor and the administration as well as to the majority party in the Legislature.

"In so far as the majority in the Legislature is concerned," Senator Wagner said, "the reform should not be unwelcome. Any appropriation bill passed by the Legislature, after being subject to the examination of the Minority Committee, could be justified at all times by the majority. The minority would be forever foreclosed from criticism and would assume an equal responsibility for the finances of the State.

"In addition the plan would afford an opportunity to the Governor and other State officers to explain and justify many items in their recommendations which they perhaps would desire to explain in more detail and more reasons than are contained in a budget.

"Governor Whitman invites publicity. The proposed committee seems to me to be the best method of securing such publicity and of insuring a sound, economic administration of government. Let us not indulge in mere talk about publicity; let us do something real. The proposed committee will accomplish the desired results."

HEAR JAPANESE SONGS.

Mme. Miura Sings for Guests of Mrs. W. McC. Ritter in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mrs. William McC. Ritter gave a musicale this afternoon at which Mme. Miura, the Japanese prima donna, sang selections from "Iris" and "Madama Butterfly" and Japanese songs. The Japanese Ambassador and members of his staff were among the guests, with the Swiss Minister and Mme. Ritter and the Minister from Denmark.

Mrs. Charles A. Munn gave a luncheon today to her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Hitt gave a dinner this evening to Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who is their guest. Last evening the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano entertained in Mrs. Vanderbilt's honor.

The engagement is announced from London of Miss Violet Selfridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Selfridge of that city, to Ripley Wilson of the Consular Service, now on duty in London. The wedding is to take place in the Spring. Miss Selfridge, who has lived most of her life abroad, is now visiting relatives in New York, where she and her mother arrived several weeks ago.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday on transatlantic liners were:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool)—Richard Airey, Miss Annie R. Airey, F. P. Armstrong, John Baker, Mrs. W. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Campbell, A. D. Child, Miss Fernande d'Aubigny, Mrs. H. R. French, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Gray, Mrs. A. E. Hearne, Miss Madeline Howard, G. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. William Ironside, Thomas Jackson, Miss K. M. Jones, F. W. Kirke, D. Lambert, W. D. Mathieson, W. G. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mercadante, F. A. Mitchell-Hedges, Mrs. F. Moore, Leslie Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Neale, Dr. Philip Newton, Dr. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. H. Platoff, William W. Rhodes, F. C. Roberts, Edward Sanderson, Henry Sewell, Thomas E. Taylor, Miss Mary Wall, Miss Isabella Wood, Captain Arnold Whitridge, F. Morton, and Miss Emma R. Wylie.

CHICAGO, (Bordeaux)—M. Bonnet, A. Captaing, Alexandre Ducrot, Dr. Francis V. Gowen, Ernest Hartmann, Maurice Hewitt, Dr. Scott Heur, Jacob Heller, Mrs. J. Hanovan, Mrs. R. Horton, Mrs. J. Loredo, H. Leigh, Miss Madeleine Mauroy, Mrs. M. Petit, Miss Germaine Petit, Louis Provost, J. Rey, and Dr. J. McNamara.

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NEW OFFICE

EIGHTH AVENUE, Cor. 127th STREET, WILL OPEN JANUARY 22nd

SEEKS TO ABOLISH HEIGHTS HOSPITAL

Charity Commissioner Finds Conditions Unimproved Since the Strong Inquiry.

BARS AMBULANCE SERVICE

New Investigation Shows Patients Lack Such Necessaries as Hot Water Bags.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, announced yesterday that he would report to the State Board of Charities his reasons for canceling on Saturday the city ambulance service of the Washington Heights Hospital, at 554 West 165th Street. He said also that he would consult the Corporation Counsel today to ascertain whether he had the legal right to recommend that the State Board should cancel the charter of the hospital. It was removed from the list of private hospitals furnishing the city with ambulance service on charges made at the inquiry conducted by Charles H. Strong at the direction of Governor Whitman. Last Saturday William J. Doherty, the Deputy Charities Commissioner, found the conditions at the hospital were still unsatisfactory.

These charges before Commissioner Strong were that there was one nurse at the hospital to care for sixteen patients scattered over six floors of the two three-story brick structures; that its medical attendance was inadequate; that it was unsanitary; that patients were neglected; that rooms and wards were cold, and that there were not enough supplies on hand to meet the normal needs of such an institution.

Commissioner Kingsbury said last night that he was informed on last Friday that the conditions complained of before Mr. Strong had not been materially improved, and that he assigned Mr. Doherty and two physicians in the service of the city Charities Department to investigate. The three men went to the hospital, and remained there for several hours. The hospital was one of the institutions known as "ambulance hospitals," which are privately owned but are paid by the city for furnishing ambulance service and for furnishing treatment to needy cases, but the investigation of Mr. Doherty and his assistants convinced them that the hospital was not in a position to perform either of these functions.

"In fact," said Commissioner Kingsbury last night, "they found conditions were even worse than I had been informed. Although the rooms were cold, there were not on hand even such simple necessaries as hot water bags. They found, too, that there were long periods when there were no physicians on hand. The hospital had an arrangement, I was informed, whereby it could send out for a physician when he was thought needed, but there were no internes or staff physicians. In fact, there was hardly any medical service at all, and only one nurse for the sixteen or more patients.

"These conditions, taken in conjunction with the fact that the Washington Heights Hospital is housed in two brick structures not fitted for the work they do, being old converted homes, and the fact that the hospital was not in fact taking care of its ambulance calls, caused me to get in touch with the members of the Ambulance Service Board, of which Police Commissioner Woods is a member, and it was decided to withdraw the hospital from the list of those furnishing ambulance service."

Commissioner Kingsbury said a formal report on conditions at the hospital would be submitted to him by Deputy Commissioner Doherty today, and that in resubmitting this to the State Board he would take into consideration what had been testified to concerning the institution in the hearings conducted by Mr. Strong. Mr. Doherty was one of those who appeared at these hearings, another being Mrs. Florence Grey of 507 West 161th Street, who was a patient for several months at the hospital. She testified that it was not uncommon for some of the nurses at the hospital to drink beer with policemen in the halls, and she said that one of the nurses became intoxicated on one occasion.

"Soon after the Strong inquiry I recommended that the ambulance service be withdrawn," said Commissioner Kingsbury last night, "but the board ruled against me on the promise, I was informed, that conditions would be improved.

What the hospital authorities intend to do in the face of these charges could not be learned.

"We do not discuss hospital conditions," a woman who said she was the Superintendent of the hospital said last night in answer to a request for a statement.

HOMELESS MEN SELL BLOOD

Baltimore Charity Subjects Get $25 to Submit to Transfusion.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—More than one hundred derelicts from the Friendly Inn here have undergone blood tests at $1 apiece this Winter at the Union Protestant Infirmary, a branch of Johns Hopkins, for transfusion cases. Of the 100, twenty-five have been accepted and have received $25 for submitting to transfusions. In addition to the $25 those who are accepted are receiving pay at the rate of $1 a day to keep themselves in condition until they are needed. The plan was evolved by the leading surgeons of the city, assisted by the agents of the Federated Charities.

On Tuesday morning, John Robbins, 25 years old, of Buffalo, N. Y., homeless and without employment, who found shelter at the Inn several weeks ago, will submit to a transfusion operation at the infirmary. His blood will be given to a little girl of good family who is suffering from anaemia. The blood of these men from the Friendly Inn now courses through the veins of several wealthy men and women of Baltimore.

GENERAL VILJOEN DEAD.

Boer War Leader Won Promotion by Capturing Dr. Jameson.

LA MESA, N. M., Jan. 14.—General Benjamin J. Viljoen, who was known as "The Fireband" during the Boer war, and who was regarded as one of the most dangerous Boer leaders, died at his home here early today from pneumonia. After the war he came here and established a colony of his countrymen. He acted as military adviser to Francisco I. Madero during the Madero revolution in Mexico. His son is now with General Pershing's forces in Mexico.

General Viljoen was in his forty-ninth year and was born in Woodhouse, Eastern Cape Colony. At the age of 18 he joined the gold rush to the Rand, and in 1890 entered the service of the Boer Government. Three years later he began to help organize the Boer military forces, in which he soon rose to the rank of Major. In 1896 he broke up the Jameson raid by capturing Dr. Jameson, and for his services was promoted to be Commandant of Militia and Special Commandant of burghers in the vicinity of Johannesburg. During the Boer war he gave the British great trouble and at the end was exiled to St. Helena. In 1902 he was paroled and, after returning to South Africa to bid his country farewell forever, came to this country.

25,000 PASS CODY'S BIER.

Western States Honor Memory of Buffalo Bill in Denver.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—The West today paid honor to the memory of Colonel William F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) while the body of the man who had done so much to make her cities possible lay in state beneath the huge dome of the Capitol, from the flagpole of which the Stars and Stripes floated at half mast.

Troopers from Fort Logan formed lines in the rotunda of the Capitol, through which passed the Governors of two States, delegations from the Legislatures of those States, officers of the United States Army, members of fraternal organizations of which the famous scout and plainsman was a member, veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, women and thousands of children. They moved slowly and sorrowfully by the great bronze coffin. Not the least notable among the mourners were a handful of old Indians and former scouts—those who had been youths in the famous Wild West Show which bore Colonel Cody's pseudonym.

The body was dressed in a frock coat on which were pinned the badges of the Legion of Honor and of the Grand Army of the Republic. The coffin bore the inscription: "Colonel William F. Cody, 'Buffalo Bill.'"

Colonel Cody's body was taken into the Capitol at 9:50 o'clock this morning. When the doors of the building were thrown open the crowd poured in. There were hundreds of boys and girls in the throng. At 12 o'clock, the hour set for the closing of the coffin, the crowd still was arriving.

The public was held back while the family took a last look at the body. With the family was "Johnny" Baker of New Rochelle, N. Y., who was with Colonel Cody in his adventurous enterprises for many years. Following the family a delegation of Knights Templar from North Platte, Neb., passed the bier. Afterward marched a delegation of former cowboys. "Good-bye, old pard," "Good-bye, Bill," were some of their greetings.

The guard of honor at the coffin included delegations from the Colorado National Guard, the Pioneers' Society, the Elks, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The public again was admitted ht 12:10 o'clock for twenty minutes. A line extending more than a block shivered in the cold wind waiting for a chance to enter. Twenty-five thousand persons passed by the bier, according to an estimated count.

From the Capitol the funeral procession passed through the downtown streets led by city policemen. Behind was the caisson, on which rested the coffin.

Among those in the procession were Julius C. Gunter, Governor of Colorado; John B. Kendrick, Governor of Wyoming; Edward Howard, Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska; the Secretaries of State of Colorado and Wyoming, legislative delegations from Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah from Kansas and New Mexico. Bringing up the rear of the cortege seventy cowboys walked. Two of them led Colonel Cody's horse, "McKinley," riderless and with the plainsman's pistols hung from the saddle horn.

Several thousand persons followed the body to the Elks' Home, where the funeral services were held. Several hundred, unable to gain admission, stood two hours outside to view the body at the close of the services. Later the body will be placed in a rock-hewn vault at the summit of Lookout Mountain, at Golden, Col.

Count Johannes Sierstorpff.

BERLIN, Jan. 14, (via London.)—Count Johannes Sierstorpff is dead. He was well known in German racing circles. His widow, an American woman, was Miss Mary Knowlton.

Count Sierstorpff was married to Miss Knowlton, who was a Brooklyn woman, on April 28, 1892. He was then known as the dean of the German colony in this city. On their return to Germany the Count and Countess were received at Court, and during 1911 entertained the Emperor and Empress at their castle, Zynowa, in Silesia.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE BIEK, a real estate dealer of Astoria and Long Beach, L. I., is dead at his home, 469 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City. Mr. Biek was one of the men who bought the Bowery Bay tract and developed it into an amusement resort, now known as North Beach.

JOHN A. MURTAGH, superintendent of the New York Dock Company, is dead at his home, 54 Butler Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-nine years ago.

Mrs. MARY E. FAUCON, widow of Maurice Faucon and a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Plymouth Settlement, died on Saturday at the home of her son, H. B. Faucon of 69 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

ELIJAH JOSEPH OSBURN, a retired business man and a civil war veteran, died on Friday at his home, 43 Orient Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in England seventy-five years ago.

Mrs. PHOEBE A. PLACE, widow of Edwin B. Place of West Hills, Huntington, L. I., died on Saturday at the home of her brother, Dr. George W. Brush, 738 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. SARAH FRANCES BENEDICT PIERSON, widow of the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson and mother of Dr. Farrand Pierson, died on Saturday at her home, 1,127 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL G. SHELDON, founder of the Sheldon Detective Agency here, died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon, in his seventy-first year.

EDWARD E. FABER, father of Richard Faber, an actor, died yesterday at his home in Oceanport, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

HOWARD THORNTON, President of the National Bank of Newburgh, died at the Palatine Hotel in Newburgh on Saturday night. He was born sixty-eight years ago on Governors Island in New York Harbor, where his father, General William A. Thornton, was in command. He served three years in the Assembly.

ABRAHAM FRANK, for twenty years connected with Frank & Sons, clothing manufacturers, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Rosa Newhoff, in Baltimore, Md., in his fifty-eighth year.

THEODORE R. FOSTER, Secretary of G. W. Faber, Inc., tobacco importer of this city, died yesterday at his home in North Plainfield, N. J., from pneumonia, one week after his father died from the same disease.

MAXIMILIAN RIESER, the father, the late Matthias Rieser, was a political refugee from Germany after the revolt of 1848, died on Thursday at his home in Hoboken, N. J.

JAMES GARRY, formerly a member of the Boston National League baseball team, died on Saturday at his home in Pittsfield, Mass., in his forty-third year.

HOWARD M. COLES, President of the New York Silicate Book Slate Company, died on Saturday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

JOSEPH PAGE, assistant in the Panama Canal Auditing Department and a native of New Orleans, La., died suddenly yesterday in the University Club, in Panama.

LEWIS C. WEBSTER, a Fire Appraiser here for many years, died on Friday at his home, 712 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

FRANK LEE STRONG, a veteran of the civil war during which he fought under Admiral Farragut, died on Saturday in the Hotel Seville, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Strong formed the firm of Frank Lee Strong & Co., engineers, in Manila, and while in that country acted for six times as President of the Philippine Tariff Commission.

Died.

LARKINS.—On Jan. 14, 1917, Charles Darius Larkins. Funeral services at his late residence, 322 Argyle Road, Flatbush, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1917, at 8 P. M. The home will be open for friends from 4 to 6 P. M., Jan. 16.

LEVY.—After a short illness, on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917, Florentine W., beloved daughter of Abraham and Annie R. Levy. Funeral from her late residence, the Barnard, 106 Central Park West, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 10 A. M.

LIEBESKIND.—at Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72d St., on Jan. 13, Ray Liebeskind, wife of Abraham Liebeskind and mother of Charles S. Liebeskind, Mrs. E. D. Levinson, and Mrs. L. J. Robertson, in her 62d year. Funeral services will be held in the chapel at Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 15, at 3:30 A. M.

LIPPE.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, Joseph F. Lippe, in his 68th year, at his late residence, 228 East 69th St. Interment at Mexico Cemetery on Tuesday; private.

LUCE.—Alice Francis, wife of Clarence Luce and daughter of William Francis and Sarah Deming, on Jan. 14, 1917, in her 67th year, at her home, Emerson Hill, Stapleton, Staten Island. Funeral private. Interment Hartford, Conn. Hartford papers please copy.

McNAMARA.—Thomas, Jan. 13, at his residence, Junction Av., Corona, N. Y., in the 75th year of his age. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 16, from Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Corona, at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

MITTELSTAEDT.—Bernhard, Sunday, Jan. 14, in his 80th year, beloved father of Charles, Emma, Bernhard, Edward, and Harriet Mittelstaedt. Funeral services at his late residence, 86 University Place, Manhattan, Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1917, at Manorville, L. I., Othelia, daughter of the late David and Martha Morgan. Funeral private.

NORRIS.—John, Jr., son of the late John Norris and Emma V. Norris, at 906 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, at 5:40 P. M. Funeral services at his late residence, 8 P. M., Monday, Jan. 15. Interment Philadelphia at convenience of family.

O'FLYN.—Mary Louisa, widow of Edward J. O'Flyn, at Stamford, Conn., Jan. 14, 1917. Interment private.

PALMER.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, Anson N. Palmer of Syracuse, N. Y., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. Romeyn Smith, 780 Riverside Drive, New York City, aged 77 years. Syracuse papers please copy.

PIERSON.—Sarah Frances Benedict, widow of the late Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, entered into rest in her 81st year on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1917. Service from her late residence, 1,127 Dean St., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 16.

POST.—Mary M. Post of Westbury, L. I., daughter of the late Henry R. Post, died suddenly, first month, 14th, 1917. Notice of funeral later. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROCKWELL.—At Yonkers on Friday, Jan. 12, 1917, Imogen Jones, wife of the late Julius T. Rockwell. Funeral service at her late residence, 23 Dudley Place, Yonkers, Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

SCHIFF.—Jack H., beloved son of the late Dr. H. J. and Matilda Schiff and brother of Esther. Funeral from his late residence, 275 Central Park West, Monday, Jan. 15, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.

SHELDON.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 12, 1917, Cora Elizabeth, widow of the late Isaac Esleeck Sheldon and daughter of the late Judge E. Darwin and Janet Morrison Smith of Rochester, N. Y., in the 84th year of her age. Funeral service at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 2:30 o'clock.

TUTTLE.—At Ozone Park, Long Island, Jan. 14, 1917, Sarah Elizabeth Bedtner, widow of the late Charles Tuttle, born 1832, at Walden, Orange County, N. Y. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 114 Oakley Av., Ozone Park, Queens Borough, N. Y. City.

TYNBERG.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917, Morris A. Tynberg. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VASSAR.—George, at his residence, 433 West 22d St., New York, in his 88th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8:30. Interment at convenience of family.

WALLACE.—John, in N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 13, John Wallace, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late residence Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.

WATERS.—James Martin, on Jan. 13, of pneumonia, son of Laura A. Peck and grandson of the late John T. Martin and Priscilla Martin. Funeral service Monday, 3 P. M., in chapel at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

WEBSTER.—Suddenly, at his home, 712 Putnam Av., on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1917, Lewis C. Webster, in his 73d year. Funeral service will be held at Janes M. E. Church, Reid Av., corner Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Fell asleep Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917, Mark Williams, beloved husband of Amanda F. Williams, (nee Randolph.) Funeral services Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, Christ Episcopal Church, Harrison, N. J. Please omit flowers.

WILLIAMSON.—On Jan. 14th Alvah L. Funeral services at his late residence, 238 East 23Sth St., Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Take Fordham and Woodlawn car to McLean Av.

ARNOLD.—Thomas, 227 West 135th St., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 11:30 A. M.

AVERBUCK.—Harris, 845 East 120th St., Jan. 12.

BADENBERGER.—Caroline, 406 West 37th St., Jan. 13, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

BATTALI.—Fred, 420 East 160th St., Jan. 13, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BIRD.—Daniel, Jan. 13. Funeral 1,025 1st Av. today, 2 P. M.

BLOCH.—Julie, 340 East 55th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BROWN.—Frank, 850 East 165th St., Jan. 12.

COYNE.—Margaret, 524 East 74th St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CRANDALL.—Catherine A., Port Richmond, Jan. 13. Funeral private.

DIRKS.—Frank, 1,060 Clay Av., Bronx, Jan. 12.

DOLAN.—James, 297 Av. C, Jan. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Irene S., 227 East 62d St., Jan. 12.

FITZGERALD.—Sarah, 491 East 143d St., Jan. 13.

FREUND.—Adolph, Jan. 12. Funeral 153 East 44th St.

FULLE.—Diedrich, 107 East 109th St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GERES.—Bernhard, 407 Morris Av., Bronx, Jan. 13, aged 75. Funeral private.

GIBBONS.—John, 325 9th Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HORAN.—James, 113 West 16th St., Jan. 13. Funeral notice later.

KIRSTEN.—Edward, 523 West 43d St., Jan. 13, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow 1:30 P. M.

KUNERT.—Edward, Richmond, S. I., Jan. 12, aged 80. Funeral today.

LEE.—Mary, 4,096 3d Av., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McDERMOTT.—Joseph, 321 East 16th St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McELROY.—Mary, 249 East 77th St., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGILLICK.—William A., 711 West 180th St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McLOUGHLIN.—Annie, 690 5th Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today.

McLOUGHLIN.—Timothy J., Jan. 13. Funeral 166 East 126th St. today, 1 P. M.

McMAHON.—James, Jan. 12, aged 76. Funeral 2,748 Broadway today.

MEADE.—Susan, 408 West 54th St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—Emma F., 983 Summit Av.

O'REILLY.—James, 2,599 Briggs Av., Bronx, Jan. 12, aged 81.

O'CONNOR.—Timothy, Jan. 12. Funeral 1,483 Lexington Av. today, 9 A. M.

PAPE.—Karl, Jan. 13, aged 57. Funeral 69 East 125th St.

POWELL.—Anastasia, 300 East 164th St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROBERTS.—Harriet St. B., 36 Morningside Av., Jan. 12, aged 62. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

RYER.—William H., 321 East 93d St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SCHIRP.—Louise, 201 East 87th St., Jan. 13, aged 17. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SMITH.—Adolph F., Jan. 13, aged 25. Funeral 101 8th Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STRASS.—Morris, 7 West 107th St., Jan. 12, aged 78.

WALSH.—James, 240 East 83d St., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BARRETT.—Edmond, 232 Palmetto St., Jan. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BAUMANN.—Amelia, 1,203 Rockaway Av., Jan. 13, aged 52. Funeral private.

BILLER.—Mary C., 205 Marion St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow.

BLEAKLEY.—Ellathene A., 1,479 Dean St., Jan. 13.

BLENDERMANN.—Mamie A., 2,913 Glenwood Road, Jan. 13, aged 37.

BRADLEY.—Daniel, 234 Reid Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COHEN.—Josephine E., 46 Linden Av., Jan. 13.

FEGAN.—Matilda, 157 Weimar St., Jan. 13, aged 8. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

FREY.—George J., 345 Anton Av., Jan. 12, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

FRITZ.—Ferdinand, 245 Montrose Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Margaret, 730 Bedford Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GARVIN.—James, 429 16th St., Jan. 13. Funeral Jan. 17, 9:30 A. M.

HICKEY.—Catherine, 1,059 Fulton St., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 12 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Samuel E., 162 7th Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McMAHON.—Mary, 1,214 Nostrand Av., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MALLON.—James H., 1,081 Pacific St., Jan. 13, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MOCK.—Hubert, 481 Bainbridge St., Jan. 12.

MORAN.—Ellen, 715 Greenpoint Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

RAWSON.—Charles, 1,264 79th St., Jan. 13, aged 47. Funeral private.

SEITZ.—Bernhard P., 36 Arlon Place, Jan. 12, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SELIG.—Gottlieb, 629 East 3d St., Jan. 12, aged 88.

SIMPSON.—Cecelia, 540 94th St., Jan. 12, aged 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAUER.—Frederick, 81 Congress St., Jersey City, Jan. 13, aged 25.

DAVIES.—Joseph E., 831 Park Av., Hoboken, Jan. 12. Funeral service today.

GALLAGHER.—John H., 3,220 Boulevard, Jersey City, Jan. 12, aged 67.

Died.

LYNCH.—Joseph, 321 East 16th St., Jan. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MEYER.—Joseph, 321 East 116th St., Jan. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MOORE.—Mary, 1,203 Rockaway Av., Jan. 13, aged 52. Funeral private.

MORAN.—Ellen, 715 Greenpoint Av., Jan. 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MURRAY.—Emma F., 983 Summit Av.

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POWELL.—Anastasia, 300 East 164th St., Jan. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROBERTS.—Harriet St. B., 36 Morningside Av., Jan. 12, a

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

An interesting conjunction of events has come about which, though not directly connected with the stock market, is not without significance to that market in the longer run. The greatest war loan of a period which has carried the record of such loans to dizzy heights is being placed in Great Britain; in this country the price of bonds has lately risen in pronounced fashion and at the same time money is again becoming superabundant. There is much here that challenges attention and in some aspects of this contrast between the rise in prices on this side at the very time when the greatest single addition to the supply of bonds is being made on the other side, there is ground for reassurance from the point of view of this market.

The great ease in money which is bringing fresh assurance that American trade will not have to stop expanding for any lack of money upon which to grow is undoubtedly a very important fact bearing on the rise in bond values. It is not, however, the only essential fact. Of almost equal importance is the increased security which American undertakings, whether railroad or industrial, have derived from the extraordinarily large profits of the recent past. This means that investors besides having much money with which to buy have gained increased confidence in the securities which they are buying. And it is here that the thought bears on the future of the stock market. Increased security for the bonded obligations of business enterprises is not obtained without at the same time strengthening the equity above those obligations. Indeed, it is the growth of that element of security which is going far toward increasing the interest which investors, large and small, are taking in the market for investment securities.

It has seemed desirable of late to point out that the stock market was in the way to adjust itself to peace conditions through freeing itself of the too great dependence which many speculators in stocks had placed upon the artificial stimulus of the war demand for commodities. The readjustment from a war market to a peace market will be made all the more easily and smoothly if proper importance be attached to the fact that in many directions American enterprises have been greatly strengthened by the profits which they have derived from the business on extraordinarily large scale which they have been doing within the last two years. That is an advantage which can be permanently retained and which corporation managements as a whole seem determined to retain.

Inherent strength alone, however would not be enough to relieve the market of all anxiety. A money shortage might for a time prove a more potent factor in shaping the course of prices, but we have ground now for dismissing whatever fears on that score may have been entertained during the tightness of money in the closing month of 1916. The high rates then prevailing are now seen to have been a reflection of temporary conditions rather than of a deeper change in the money position. The New York Clearing House institutions rporting on Saturday one of the largest gains ever made in their reserve have carried their surplus to within a single week's change of the maximum attained since the establishment of the Federal Reserve system. That means, of course, to the maximum ever reached, for never were such surpluses shown as those which have been reported since the reduction in reserve requirements.

It is important to note in this connection that, while the individual banks are adding greatly to their reserves, the Federal Reserve institutions are at the same time enlarging their gold holdings. The statement for last week showed the maximum so far attained of over $501,000,000, an increase of more than $40,000,000 within a week. That is the best place for gold to go, for there it can be used to the greatest advantage when the time comes for meeting demands, whatever their origin or their extent, which may be encountered when war purchases cease to bring gold to this country in a great flood.

The market must have some realization that those readjustments can be carried through without draining funds from our own money supply, or else there would be less willingness to take bonds at advancing prices. Instead of being affrighted at the biggest of all this great war's bond issues, and instead of being restrained by the thought that the flotation of Government securities abroad on so huge a scale must react on the position of all other securities including our own, investors are freely taking them now at a less yield than they were insisting upon a few months, or even a few weeks ago.

Quite possibly the conditions of the new British loan have brought home to this market the fact that the rate paid on British bonds has included liability for taxation at a rate practically without precedent. Tax exempt bonds are being offered by Great Britain as an alternative to the bonds of the same issue subject to income tax, but those are being offered to yield only 4 per cent. Our bonds come near to being in a class with those so far as freedom from taxation is concerned, for many are in effect exempted from the normal tax and only in the hands of larger holders do they become subject to the graduated tax which, at its maximum, is far below the levy which British investors have to bear.

And again we come to considerations which have as much to do with the equities represented by the stock market as with the property securing bonded obligations. If so great a price is put upon exemption from present and future taxation is it not fair to assume that that very taxation will put handicaps upon Europe when it again enters the field of international competition? Europe will be paying for this war long after it has ceased to be fresh in the minds of men, and until the burden of that payment has been greatly reduced it is hardly conceivable that Europe will be able to compete with us in a way to impair very seriously our markets, either at home or abroad, if we have learned but a tithe of the lessons which the period through which the world has been passing should teach.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

New War Loan's Effect Is to Restrict Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Little but the new loan was thought of last week. The prospectus fulfilled general expectations as regards the terms, which are looked upon as being extremely favorable, and great success already seems assured. Some big subscriptions have been received, although many large investors will hold back until the close of the application period approaches, which will be on Feb. 16.

The loan takes two forms; part, bearing 5 per cent. interest, subject to the income tax, is issued at 95 and is redeemable at the earliest in twelve years and at the latest in thirty years, while part bears 4 per cent. interest, free of tax, is issued at par and is repayable at the earliest in twelve years and at the latest in twenty-five years.

The stock market effect of the issue was seen in an advance of the 4½ per cent. war loan to nearly par and in some weakening of other gilt-edged issues owing to the attractive terms of the new issue. The railway market was quiet and reactionary in consequence of the slackness of demand, and there was very little interest in purely speculative securities. All sections of the market are expected to remain idle for some time owing to the absorption of funds by the war loan.

A large number of bank dividends have been announced. All the leading institutions repeat the previous distributions and provide large sums for depreciation of investments. The Food Controller has issued further stringent orders designed to prevent extravagance in the preparation and consumption of food and confectionery.

Large supplies of short money are available as a result of the continued maturity of Treasury bills, and in spite of the big subscription to the war loan no appreciable tightening is anticipated, owing to heavy disbursements by the Government. Discounts were rather firmer, due to the partial cessation of neutral demand for three months' bills and the maintenance of the Bank of England rate at 6 per cent. The trade returns show imports in the last year of £949,000,000, an increase in contrast with 1915 of £97,000,000. The adverse balance was £355,000,000, an increase of £23,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	—Demand.—		—Cables.—	
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 8	4.75¾	4.76⅛	4.75¾	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 9	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 10	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 11	4.7585	4.7580	4.7585	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 12	4.7585	4.7580	4.7580	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 13	4.76⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Week's range—			Demand.			Cables.
High			4.7585			4.76⅞
Low			4.75⅛			4.76⅛
Same week last year—						
High			4.76⅛			4.77⅛
Low			4.75¼			4.76⅜
Year to date—						
High			4.75⅝			4.76⅞
Low			4.75½			4.76⅛
Same period last year—						
High			4.78			4.78⅛
Low			4.73⅛			4.74⅛

PARIS.	—Demand—			—Cables—		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High	Low	Last
Jan. 8	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Jan. 9	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Jan. 10	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅜	5.83⅛
Jan. 11	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Jan. 12	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Jan. 13	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅜
Week's range—				Demand.		Cables.
High				5.84⅛		5.83⅛
Low				5.84⅜		5.83⅜
Same week last year—						
High				5.84⅛		5.83⅛
Low				5.84⅝		5.83⅝
Year to date—						
High				5.84⅛		5.83⅛
Low				5.84⅝		5.83½
Same period last year—						
High				5.82⅜		5.82
Low				5.85⅛		5.84⅜

BERLIN.	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 8	70.25	69.62½	69.62½
Jan. 9	70.12½	69.75	69.75
Jan. 10	69.87½	69.87½	69.87½
Jan. 11	70.00	70.00	70.00
Jan. 12	70.00	70.00	70.00
Jan. 13	69.50	69.25	69.25

Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 8	70.37½	69.75	69.75
Jan. 9	70.25	69.87½	69.87½
Jan. 10	70.00	70.00	70.00
Jan. 11	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½
Jan. 12	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½
Jan. 13	69.62½	69.37½	69.37½
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		70.25	70.37½
Low		69.25	69.37½
Same week last year—			
High		76.62½	76.75
Low		74.62½	74.75
Year to date—			
High		78.00	78.12½
Low		71.00	71.12½
Same period last year—			
High		78.87½	76.75
Low		74.62½	73.00

	Switzerland.		Holland.		Italy.	
	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 8	5.03¾	5.02	40.81¼	40.87½	6.89	6.88¼
Jan. 9	5.02	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.90	6.89¾
Jan. 10	5.01	5.01¼	40.81¼	40.87½	6.91¼	6.90¾
Jan. 11	5.03¼	5.02½	*40.81¼	*40.87½	6.93	6.92½
Jan. 12	5.05	5.01¼	*40.81¼	*40.87½	6.93¼	6.92½
Jan. 13	5.05¼	5.02	*40.81¼	*40.87½	6.93¾	6.93
Week's range—						
High	5.03	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.89	6.88¼
Low	5.00¾	5.02	*40.81¼	*40.87½	6.93¾	6.93
Same week last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	44.81¼	45.00	6.67½	6.66¾
Low	5.18½	5.17½	43.25	43.75	6.79	6.78
Year to date—						
High	5.02	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.06	*40.81¼	*40.87½	6.93¼	6.92½
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.59½	6.58½
Low	5.28	5.25	43.25	43.75	6.79	6.78

*Less ½.

	Austria.		Greece.		Russia.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Jan. 8	11.00	11.63	19.70	19.75	29.35	29.45
Jan. 9	11.45	11.48	19.70	19.75	29.30	29.35
Jan. 10	11.55	11.58	19.70	19.75	29.25	29.30
Jan. 11	11.55	11.60	19.70	19.75	29.35	29.40
Jan. 12	11.50	11.52	20.00	20.05	29.30	29.35
Jan. 13	11.30	11.38	20.00	20.05	29.30	29.35
Week's range—						
High	11.60	11.63	20.00	20.05	29.35	29.45
Low	11.36	11.38	19.70	19.75	29.25	29.30
Year to date—						
High	11.80	11.82	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	11.45	11.48	19.70	19.75	29.25	29.30

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen.		Stockholm.		Christiania.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Jan. 8	27.35	27.45	28.60	29.70	28.00	28.10
Jan. 9	27.30	27.40	29.50	29.60	27.95	28.05
Jan. 10	27.35	27.45	29.50	29.60	27.95	28.05
Jan. 11	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.55	27.85	28.05
Jan. 12	27.40	27.50	29.40	29.50	27.95	28.05
Jan. 13	27.25	27.35	29.35	29.45	27.95	28.05
Week's range—						
High	27.40	27.50	29.60	29.70	28.00	28.10
Low	27.25	27.35	29.35	29.45	27.95	28.05
Year to date—						
High	27.40	27.50	29.60	29.70	28.00	28.10
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong.		Peking.		Shanghai.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Jan. 8	56.75	56.85	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Jan. 9	56.75	56.85	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Jan. 10	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Jan. 11	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Jan. 12	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Jan. 13	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Week's range—						
High	56.75	56.85	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Low	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Year to date—						
High	57.50	57.60	91.00	91.12½	86.00	86.12½
Low	56.50	56.70	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

INDIA.	Bombay.		Calcutta.		Manila.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cables.
Jan. 8	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Jan. 9	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Jan. 10	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Jan. 11	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Jan. 12	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Jan. 13	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Week's range—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

JAPAN.

SPAIN.	Kobe.		Yokohama.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Jan. 8	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Jan. 9	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Jan. 10	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Jan. 11	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Jan. 12	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Jan. 13	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Week's range—						
High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.03	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	—Buenos Aires.—		—Rio.—	
	Demand.	Cables.	Demand.	Cables.
Jan. 8	44.50	44.56	23.75	23.81½
Jan. 9	44.50	44.75	23.75	23.87½
Jan. 10	44.50	44.75	23.75	23.87½
Jan. 11	44.50	44.75	23.75	23.87½
Jan. 12	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Jan. 13	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Week's range—				
High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.50	44.75	23.75	23.87½
Year to date—				
High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.50	44.75	23.50	23.60

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 13, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$32,401,500	$58,240,800
Same period last year	33,907,000	62,339,500
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	89.28 89.00	89.26 88.63
Same period a year ago	86.89 86.79	86.89 86.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Series B	84¾	84½	84½	11
Alabama Midland 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	88½	88½	88½	15
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103¾	103	103¾	9
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	221
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	17
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	100½	98	99½	137½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¾	91½	92½	172
Am. T. & T. col. tr 5s, temp. cfs	100¾	100½	100¾	551
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104	103¾	104	6
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	98	98	98	4
Am. Thread 4s	99	99	99	6
Am. Tobacco 4s	85	85	85	1
Am. Writing P. 5s	89	88	88	25
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	237
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	96½	95¾	96½	209
A., T. & S. F. gen. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	106½	106	106	86
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	107	104½	104½	206
A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	88½	86¾	88½	115
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	93¾	93	93¾	37
A., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	99	99	99	2
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	99	98½	99	30
At. & Birm. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	103¾	102¾	103¾	23
At. Coast Line 1st 4s	96½	93¾	96½	43
A. Coast L. unif. 4½s	94	92¾	93¾	50
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	89	88	88	39
At. & Birm. 4s	86½	86½	86½	10
At. & Danville 4s	84	83¾	83¾	3
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	96½	94¾	96½	57
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	94	92½	93¾	229
Balt. & Ohio con. 4½s	96½	95½	96	202
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	101½	101¾	101¾	276
Balt. & Ohio, P. L. E. & W. Va. 6s	89¾	88	89½	145
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	94	93	94	217
Beth Steel ref. 5s	101½	100½	101½	75
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103¾	103½	103¾	14
Braden Copper 6s	98	97½	98	5
Bway & 7th Av. 5s	99½	99½	99½	14
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100¾	100¾	100½	334
Brook. Un. El. 5s	101¼	100½	100¾	3
Brook. City R. R. 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
Brook. U. El. 5s, 41	101½	101¼	101¼	1
Bruns. & West. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
B., R. & P. con. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	2
B., C. R. & N. tr. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Bush Term. 4s	88	88	88	1
Bush Terms 5s	93	92¼	92¼	1
Bush. Term. Bldg. 5s	90¾	89½	90	74
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	21
Carolina Cent. 4s	88	88	88	4
Carb. & Shaw 4s	90	90	90	2
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	20
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	22
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¾	3
Cent. Leather 5s	102¾	102	102¼	40
Cent. of N. J. 5s	120	119	120	7
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	118	118	118	1
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	96	96	96	2
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	91½	91¼	91¼	2
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	93¾	92¾	93	192
Cent. Pac., T. S. 4s	87½	85¼	86½	15
Cent. Vermont 4s	79½	78	79½	10
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	94½	93¾	94	294
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	85¾	85	85¾	205
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	94	93	93	48
Ches. & O. con. 5s	101½	100¾	100¾	14
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	61	60½	60½	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	52	52	52	7
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	97	95	97	48
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	99¼	98¾	99¼	765
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98½	98½	98½	8
C., B. & Q., I. Div. 4s	97¾	97¼	97¼	41
C., B. & Q., I. Div. 3½s	88	87¾	87¾	69
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	2
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	105½	105¼	105¼	1
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	31	31	31	30
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	31	31	31	23
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	73½	73¼	73½	128
Chi. Ind. & L. R. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
C., M. & St. P., g. 4s	95	94¾	95	40
C., M. & St.P.rf. 4½s	98	96¾	98	130
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	93¾	93¼	93¾	63
C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s, Series B	82	82	82	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	104½	103¼	104½	77
C., M. & St. P. C. & Mo. R. 5s	106½	106½	106½	5
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	106½	105½	106¾	157½
C., M. & St. P. 4s	95½	95¼	95¾	86
C., M. & St.P.cv. 4½s	101	100¾	101	97½
C., M. & St. P. C. P. & W. 5s	104½	103¾	104½	3
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	94½	93½	94½	40
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	96¾	95¾	96¾	60
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	118	116½	118	109
Chi. & N. W. pf. 5s	106½	105½	106¼	3
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	108¼	108	108¾	7
Chicago Rys. 5s	96¾	96½	96¾	9
C., R. I. & P. 8s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
C., R. I. & P. gn. 4s	88½	86¾	88½	71
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, reg	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	74	73¾	73¾	25
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s trust rcts., stamped	74½	73	73½	120
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series P	98¾	98¾	98¾	25
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	77¾	76½	77¾	156
C., St. P. & M. 6s	118¾	118¼	118¾	5
Chi. Unions 5s	101¾	100¼	101¼	59
Chile Copper 7s	129½	128¾	130½	453½
C., H. & D. 2d 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	35
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	9
C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	5
Cleve. St. L. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Col. Industrial 5s	77½	77½	77½	2
Col. Midland 4s	15¼	15¼	15¼	2
Col. & So. 1st 4s	95	94½	94¾	17
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86¾	85¾	86¾	79
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87½	86½	87	9
Con. Gas conv. 6s	124½	123¼	124½	40
Corn Prod. ref. 5s	94¾	93¾	93¾	4
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s	102	101¾	102	21
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100¾	30
DEL. & HUD. con.5s	106½	106½	106½	32
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	99½	99¼	99½	10
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	89¾	89	89¾	7
D. & R. G. con. 4s	85	83½	85	57½
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	66¼	65	65¼	41
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	90	89	90	27
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	10
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	105	105	105	4
Dist. Unified 4½s	84¼	84	84¼	31
Dist. Securities 5s	69	67¾	67¾	52
Dul. & Ir. R. 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Du Pont Powd. 4½s	104½	104	104	20
ERIE cnv. 4s, Sr. A.	68¼	67½	68¼	73
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	68¾	68½	68¾	18
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	84	83½	83½	27½
Erie consol. 4s	87¼	85¾	87¼	80
Erie gen. 4s	73½	73½	73¾	8
FLA. E. C. 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	5
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	4
GEN. ELEC. 3½s	80½	80¼	80¼	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	106	105¾	106	25
Great Falls P. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	16
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	101¾	101	101¾	20
Green Bay deb. 5s	14	13	13	3
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	86½	86	86	3
HOCK. VAL. 4½s	93¼	92¾	93	12
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	89	88½	88½	25
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25½	25	25¼	39
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	94	93	93¾	97
Ill. Cent. 4s, '51	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	88½	87	88	153
Ill. Cent. 4s, '52	90¾	90¾	90¾	25
Ill. C., Omaha Div. 3s	72¾	72¼	72¼	1
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102¼	102	102	57
Ill. Cent., L. Div. 3½s	83¾	83	83	10
Illinois Steel 4½s	94	93½	93½	95
Indiana Steel 5s	103½	102¾	102¾	28
Interboro R. T. 5s	99	98¾	99	531
Int.-Met. 4½s	72¼	71¾	71¾	77
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	75	75	75	7
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	94¾	93¾	93¾	181½
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99¼	99	99	23
Int. Paper 6s	101½	101¾	101¾	31
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	99	99	99	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	58

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 13, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,866,801	8,648,427
Same period a year ago	3,803,111	8,545,201

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.53	85.99	90.46	85.99
Same period a year ago	90.57	86.78	91.83	86.75

Sales.	Company.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ACME TEA	57	56½	57	..
200	Adams Express	140	137½	140	+ 4
900	Advance Rumely	18½	17	17	— 1
150	Advance Rumely pf	36	36	36	— 1
2,100	Ajax Rubber	74	72	73	+ ⅝
9,000	Alaska Gold Mines	10⅞	8½	10⅜	— 8½
6,100	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	6⅞	7	— ⅜
3,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	28½	27	— ½
1,600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	85	83½	84	— ½
900	Am. Agr. Chem	89¾	87	87	— 1
100	Am. Bank Note pf	51¾	51¼	51¼	— 1¼
19,000	Am. Beet Sugar	97	91½	91¾	— 3¼
280	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	187	187	187	..
28,900	Am. Can	47⅞	44	44⅝	— 3⅜
300	Am. Can pf	110	109	109	— 1
5,800	Am. Car & Fdy	69	63¾	65	— 2
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	118	117	118	— 1¼
500	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	49	49	— 1⅞
300	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101¾	101	101	+ ½
100	Am. Express	126¾	126¾	126¾	— 5
1,300	Am. Hide & Leather	14⅝	13½	13½	— ½
9,900	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	73½	65½	67½	— 3¾
17,300	Am. Ice Securities	32	28⅞	30	— 2
1,700	Am. Linseed	18⅝	17⅝	18½	— ⅛
1,100	Am. Linseed pf	50¾	50	50½	+ ¼
24,900	Am. Locomotive	78	74¼	75½	— 1½
700	Am. Locomotive pf	106	106	106	+ ½
100	Am. Malt c. of dp	8	8	8	— ¼
800	Am. Malt pf	48¼	48	48	+ 1
122,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	109⅛	106¼	106¼	— 1⅝
1,920	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	117	116⅜	117	+ ¼
284	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	98½	98½	98½	— ½
550	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	93⅜	93⅜	94	— ½
100	Am. Snuff	137	137	137	— 3
2,150	Am. Steel Foundries	62¼	60	60¼	+ ⅛
6,000	Am. Sugar Refining	111⅜	109¼	110⅝	+ 1⅛
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	120½	120½	120½	..
4,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	123½	122⅝	123½	..
17,800	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	2⅛	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
100	Am. Tobacco	217	217	217	+ 1
300	Am. Tobacco pf., new	108	108	108	— ½
1,600	Am. Woolen	45	43¾	44½	+ ⅝
550	Am. Woolen pf	96¾	95¾	96⅜	+ ⅜
1,600	Am. Writing Paper pf	46	43	43	— 2
8,900	Am. Zinc, Lead & S	37⅛	35	35⅝	— ⅝
900	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	70¼	69¾	70¼	+ ⅛
79,500	Anaconda Copper	84⅞	81⅝	82⅝	— 4⅜
300	Associated Oil	70¼	69	70⅛	+ 1⅛
86,300	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	107⅛	104	104⅜	— 1¼
4,435	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	99	98¾	99	..
500	Atl., Birm. & Atla	15¼	14⅞	14¾	— ⅝
600	Atlantic Coast Line	117⅜	116½	117	— 2
41,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I	114⅜	107½	110	— 3½
500	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	65	64½	64¾	— ⅝
42,800	BALDWIN LOCO	58	53½	54½	— 3
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	+ ⅛
4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅛	83¼	83⅞	+ ⅛
530	Baltimore & Ohio pf	76½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
1,000	Barrett Co.	130¾	122¾	127	— 4⅞
3,937	Barrett Co. rights	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅛
600	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
710	Bethlehem Steel	490	470	470	—25
700	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	82	81¼	81¾	..
300	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	..
400	Brown Shoe	67¼	67	67¼	+ 1⅜
100	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	+ 5
700	Br. Term. & Ry. Sec	9¼	9	9	— 1⅛
110	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	96½	95½	95½	+ ½
1,200	Burns Brothers	93	90½	90½	— ½
7,000	Butte & Superior	47⅛	45¾	46	— ¾
4,400	CALIFORNIA PET	28⅜	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
2,450	California Pet. pf	56½	54¾	54½	— ⅜
19,700	Canadian Pacific	160	156	157½	— 2½
105,400	Central Leather	93¼	*87¾	91¼	— ⅞
435	Central Leather pf	114½	114	114	— ½
4,800	Chandler Motor	101¾	93	97¼	— 3¾
6,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅞	63½	64	— ⅜
300	Chicago & Alton	20	19	19	— 2
1,300	Chicago Great West	14⅛	13¼	13½	— ⅜
2,000	Chicago Great W. pf	40	38½	38⅝	— 1¼
14,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	91¼	87	89¼	— 1⅛
2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	124¾	124½	124½	..
4,200	Chicago & Northwest	122⅜	120	121	— 2
1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	33¼	30¼	30¾	— 1⅞
29,100	C., R. I. & P. c. of dp	33½	29⅝	30⅜	— 1⅝
153	Chi., St. P., M. & O	111	111	111	..
100	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	+ 1⅝
35,800	Chile Copper	26⅞	24¼	25⅝	— ⅜
15	Chino Copper	55¼	52⅛	54¼	— 1⅝
400	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	51	50	51	+ 1
265	Clev., C. C. & St. L. pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	— 3
500	Cluett, Peabody & Co	73	72¾	72¾	— ¼
17,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46¼	44	45¼	— ¾
506	Colorado South. 1st pf	57½	56⅞	57	— ⅛
16,600	Columbia Gas & El	44	41½	42	— ⅝
100	Computing Tab Rec	45	45	45	— 1
1,300	Cons. Inst. Col. Min	18	17	17⅛	— ⅛
300	Consolidated Coal	110	109	109	..
5,200	Consol Gas	131½	129¾	129¾	— 1¼
800	Consolidated Gas, Balt.	125⅜	123	124	+ 1¼
800	Continental Can	89¾	88	89¾	+ ¾
300	Continental Insurance	57⅞	56¼	56¼	— ¾
14,300	Corn Products Ref	22⅛	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
300	Corn Products Ref. pf	103¼	102⅞	103¼	— 1⅜
10	Cripple Creek Central	30	30	30	..
81,200	Crucible Steel	64	59⅝	62¼	— 1¼
500	Crucible Steel pf	115½	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅜
70,800	Cuban Cane Sugar	53	47¼	49⅝	— 3½
3,070	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94	93	93⅜	+ ⅝
400	Cuban-American Sug	184	177	178	— 8
600	DEERE & CO. pf	98½	98¼	98⅛	..
100	Delaware & Hudson	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅛
258	Del., Lack. & West	236	236	236	— 2½
200	Denver & Rio Grande	17	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅛
1,700	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	38¼	36	37	— 1¼
130	Detroit Edison	143½	143½	143½	..
7,500	Distillers Securities	29⅜	26	26¼	— 3½
6,400	Dome Mines	24⅝	21½	23	— 1⅜
650	Driggs-Seabury	55	50	50	— 5
200	Dul. S. S. & Atl	5	5	5	— ⅛
200	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	10½	10	10¼	— 1
29,600	ERIE	33¼	31½	32½	— ½
2,500	Erie 1st pf	48¾	47	47	— 1¼
1,000	Erie 2d pf	37¾	37¼	37½	— ¼
200	FED. MIN. & SMELT	37	37	37	— 3
800	GASTON, W. & W	37¼	35½	35½	— 1½
115	General Chemical	249	249	249	..
2,210	General Electric	169	167⅝	168	+ 1
88,200	Gen. Motors temp. ctfs	137½	101	109	—31
2,600	Gen. M. pf. temp. ctfs	91	88½	91	..
26,100	Goodrich (B. F.)	58¾	53⅞	54⅝	— 3½
100	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	111½	111½	111½	..
2,500	Granby Consol	90	87	89	+ 2
7,000	Great Northern pf	116⅜	114¾	116	— ⅝
5,400	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p	36⅞	34¼	35⅜	— ⅝
2,300	Greene-Cananea Cop	44½	42	42⅜	— 1¾
2,800	Gulf States Steel	133	121	126	— 4
100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	106½	106½	106½	— 1⅜
275	HARTMAN CORP	77	77	77	+ 1⅜
165	Homestake Mining	130¾	130	130¾	..
1,100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	106	104⅝	106	+ ⅝
100	Ill. Cent., leased lines	78½	78½	78½	..
86,700	Inspiration Copper	59⅜	*55⅜	55⅞	+ ⅜
11,400	Interboro Con	15⅝	14¾	15¼	— ⅜
3,600	Interboro Con. pf	70	68½	70	+ ½
700	Internat. Agriculture	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
1,200	Internat. Agricul. pf	42⅜	40⅞	42	..
100	Internat. Harv., N. J	119½	119½	119½	— 1¼
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	118	118	118	— 2⅜
500	Internat. Harv. Corp	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
300	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf	113½	113	113	— 2
38,600	Inter. Mer. Mar	26⅝	23¼	24	— 1⅞
126,800	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	86	77½	79⅜	— 5½
26,320	Internat. Nickel	42⅜	40	40⅞	— 1¼
110	Internat. Nickel pf	108	108	108	..
12,200	Internat. Paper	46¼	42⅝	43½	— 1⅜
6,900	Internat. Paper pf	104	90⅜	104	+ 2⅜
1,400	JEWEL TEA	77	73	73	— 4¼
1,800	KANSAS CITY SO	25½	24	24	— 1¼
400	Kansas City South. pf	57¾	50¾	57¾	— ⅝

Sales.	Company.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
216	Kayser (Julius) & Co	115	115	115	..
1,500	Kelly Spring Tire	61⅞	57⅜	58⅛	— 2⅛
100	Kelly Spring Tire pf	92½	92½	92½	— 3
79,200	Kennecott Copper	46¾	43⅞	45¼	+ ⅞
315	Kings Co. El. L. & P	122	120	120	— 1½
1,580	Kings Co. El. L. & P. rts	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
17,000	LACK. STEEL	86	81⅝	83½	— 2
300	Laclede Gas	103½	102½	102½	— 1½
200	Lake Erie & Western	23½	23½	23½	— 1½
400	Lake Erie & West. pf	50¾	50	50	— ⅛
4,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	24¼	23	23	— 1
3,220	Lehigh Valley	78	76⅝	77¼	— ⅜
5,100	Long Island	36½	34	36½	+ 2
2,850	Lo.-se-Wiles Biscuit	27	24	25	+ 2
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf	55	55	55	+10
600	Louisville & Nashville	132½	131¼	131¼	— 1⅝
2,850	Mackay Cos.	89½	84	89¼	+ 6¼
900	Mackay Cos. pf	67¼	65½	67¼	+ 1⅞
100	MANHATTAN SHIRT	77	77	77	..
13,200	Maxwell Motors	52½	50	51¾	— ⅞
1,900	Maxwell M. 1st pf	72	70	71	— 1
900	Maxwell M. 2d pf	37½	36	36¼	— 1¼
100	May Depart. Stores	61½	61	61	+ 1
130,900	Mexican Petroleum	106½	101⅝	103¼	+ ⅜
11,600	Miami Copper	41⅝	40	40¾	+ ⅛
1,200	Minneapolis & St. L	26	25	25	— 1
500	M., St. P. & S. S. M	116¼	115	116¼	— ⅜
11,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9⅞	7½	9	— 1
500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	18½	18	18¼	— 1¾
200	Missouri Pacific	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
5,400	Missouri Pacific t. r	14¼	13	14	— ⅛
17,600	Missouri Pacific w. i	31¾	30⅝	31	— ⅛
1,120	Missouri Pac. pf., w. i	59½	58	58½	..
500	Montana Power	103⅝	100	105¾	— 2¼
10	Montana Power pf	115½	115½	115½	..
300	NATIONAL BISCUIT	122	121	121⅜	— ⅝
30	National Cloak & S. pf	112	111	111	..
4,800	National Enam. & S	27⅞	25¾	26⅞	— 1
900	National Lead	40	38⅜	38¾	— 1¼
100	National Lead pf	113	113	113	— ⅜
11,400	Nevada Consol. Cop	24½	23½	23¾	— ⅝
200	New York Air Brake	146	143	143	..
14,100	New York Central	103	100⅜	101¼	— 1⅜
300	New York, C. & St. L	38¾	34¾	34¾	— 6
40,800	New York, N. H. & H	51	44⅞	46½	— 4⅝
2,100	New York, Ont. & W	29¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅞
100	Norfolk Southern	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅞
4,726	Norfolk & Western	135	132⅛	133	— ⅜
200	Norfolk Western pf	89	87	87	+ 1
400	North American	69⅝	69	69	— 1
8,200	Northern Pacific	109	*106⅝	108	— ⅝
700	Nova Scotia S. & C	118	111	113	—12
3,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	107	104⅜	105¾	— 1¼
1,800	Ontario Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	— ⅛
600	Owens Bottle Machine	100½	100	100	— ½
900	PACIFIC MAIL	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	33	34	+ ½
300	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf	98	97¾	97¾	..
16,275	Pennsylvania R. R	57	56¼	56½	— ⅜
700	People's Gas, Chicago	104¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅝
5,700	Pere Marquette w. i	22¾	20½	22	..
100	Pere M. prior pf., w. i	71	70	71	+ 1
200	Pere Marq. pf. w. i	57	56	56	..
1,550	Philadelphia Co	41	40¼	41	..
66,300	Pittsburgh Coal c. dp	40⅝	40	44¼	+ 3⅜
500	Pittsburgh C. pf., c.dp	100	100	100	+ ⅜
700	Pittsburgh Steel pf	102	101½	101¾	— ⅛
6,400	Pressed Steel Car	73¾	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅛
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	103	103	103	— 2
200	Public Service, N. J	130½	130	130	— 1
200	Pullman Co	166	166	166	+ 3¼
900	QUICKSILVER	2⅛	2	2	..
3,700	RY. STEEL SPRINGS	51	49	49½	— 1½
100	Railway Steel Spgs. pf	100	100	100	..
28,700	Ray Con. Copper	27⅜	26	26⅝	— ½
85,000	Reading	102½	97¼	100½	— 2½
44,100	Republic Iron & Steel	80⅞	75½	77⅝	— 2
1,200	Republic Iron & S. pf	104⅞	103¼	104¼	+ 1
5,100	ST. LOUIS & SAN F	24⅝	22¾	23	— 2¼
400	St. Louis & S. F. pf	42	40	42	— 3½
100	St. Louis Southwest	28	28	28	— 1
300	St. Louis Southwest. pf	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	— 1⅝
500	Saxon Motor	63½	63⅛	63½	— 4½
1,200	Seaboard Air Line	38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
1,200	Seaboard Air Line pf	39	37¾	37⅞	— 1
1,200	Sears, Roebuck & Co	229	225	227½	+ 1½
200	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	127½	127	127½	+ ½
3,200	Shattuck-Arizona	27	25	25¼	— ¾
3,600	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	69¼	67	67	— 2
10,400	Southern Pacific	97⅞	95½	96⅜	— ⅝
200	South Porto Rico Sug	181	180	180	+ 7
49,000	Southern Railway	32¼	29⅝	30⅝	— 1⅛
2,550	Southern Railway pf	69	68	68½	..
100	Standard Milling	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅜
36,600	Studebaker	103⅜	102¾	104½	— 1½
100	Studebaker pf	108¾	108¼	108¾	+ ½
1,700	Stutz Motor	51¾	49¼	51¾	+ 3¼
4,476	TENN. C. & C., w. i	13	14	14¼	— ⅜
48,700	Texas Co.	243	227½	230½	— 4½
1,500	Texas Co., sub.cfs., f.p	238	230½	235	..
1,000	Texas Pacific	18½	17	17¾	— ⅜
2,000	Third Avenue	46½	45	45½	— 2
17,200	Tobacco Products	57¼	54⅝	55	— ⅛
1,300	Tol., St. L. & W. t. r	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅜
105	Twin City Rap. Tran	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
100	Twin City Rap. Tr. pf	125	125	125	..
400	UNDERWOOD TYPE	103½	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
1,200	Union Bag & Paper	12¾	11⅝	12	— ⅛
500	Union Bag & P., new	96¾	95	97	— 3
23,900	Union Pacific	144⅜	141⅞	143½	— ⅝
1,300	Union Pacific pf	84½	83	84¾	+ ⅜
300	United Cigar Mfrs	44⅞	44	44	..
300	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	110	108	108½	+ ⅛
4,900	United Cigar Stores	103	100¼	100¼	— 2⅛
8,415	United Drug	74⅜	69¼	74⅜	+ 2⅝
100	United Drug 1st pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
200	United Drug 2d pf	91	89½	89½	— 1½
1,400	United Fruit	150	147	147⅜	— 1⅝
640	United Rys. Invest	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
1,700	United Rys. Invest. pf	21½	20	20	— ⅜
1,600	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	21⅞	20½	20½	— 1
100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	62	62	62	+ 1
400	U. S. Express	21¼	21	21	— 1
140,900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	121¼	114⅝	119⅜	+ 1
100	U. S. Ind. Alc. pf	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
4,300	U. S. Realty & Imp	20	10	11	—10⅝
34,800	U. S. Rubber	63½	56¼	57⅛	— 4⅜
2,650	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	113½	111⅜	113⅜	— 2¼
3,100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	64⅛	61⅝	62¼	— 1⅞
400	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
974,500	U. S. Steel	113⅞	106½	111¼	— 1
6,262	U. S. Steel pf	120¾	119⅞	120	..
128,800	Utah Copper	106⅞	99⅝	104¼	+ 4⅛
3,000	Utah Securities	22	21½	21½	— 1⅛
800	VA.-CARO. CHEM	43⅜	42	43⅜	+ 1⅜
300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	110	109¾	110	..
4,900	WABASH	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
17,400	Wabash pf. A	56	53½	54¼	— 1⅝
3,400	Wabash pf. B	29¾	28½	28¾	— 1¼
800	Wells Fargo Express	108½	*106½	106½	— ½
3,800	Western Maryland	27⅜	26	27⅜	+ ⅜
200	Western Maryland pf	42	41	41	— 2½
2,800	Western Union Tel	97	95¾	95¾	..
15,300	Westinghouse E. & M	54⅝	53¼	53⅜	— 1¼
12,820	West. R. & M. rights	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
8,300	Wheeling & L. E.	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
1,100	Wheel. & L. E. pf. w. i	50	48	48	— 2
1,900	White Motor	49¼	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅛
12,800	Willys-Overland	37	35¾	35¾	— ⅝
500	Willys-Overland pf	97	96½	97	..
1,800	Wisconsin Central	83	81⅝	81⅝	..
6,000	Woolworth (F. W.)	151	143¾	144	+ 9
700	Woolworth (F. W.) pf	125	125	125	..
800	Worthington Pump	27	26	26½	— ⅛
100	Worthington P. pf. A	95	95	95	— 3½
200	Worthington P. pf. B	50¾	50¾	50¾	— 5¼

*Ex dividend.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 13, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	588,339	672,301	210,642
Tuesday	611,442	831,996	169,128
Wednesday	836,399	705,462	131,137
Thursday	1,005,393	563,987	120,823
Friday	627,223	684,348	174,242
Saturday	217,576	486,017	101,355
Total wk.	3,866,801	3,803,111	907,327
Year to date	3,648,427	3,545,201	1,772,108

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$4,689,000	$5,015,500	$2,314,000
Tuesday	7,254,000	8,244,500	2,030,500
Wednesday	6,875,500	6,956,500	2,052,000
Thursday	5,724,000	4,429,000	2,052,000
Friday	5,112,500	6,584,000	2,519,000
Saturday	2,746,500	4,087,500	1,618,500
Total wk.	$32,401,500	$33,907,000	$12,606,000
Year to date	58,240,000	62,350,500	23,945,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.	Jan. 13, '17.	Jan. 15, '16.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	3,866,801	3,803,111	63,990

BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$21,746,000	$22,628,500	*$7,882,500
Government	10,303,500	3,898,500	6,405,000
State	84,000	37,000	47,000
City	268,000	343,000	*75,000
Total, all	$32,401,500	$33,907,000	*$1,505,500

*Decrease.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 26, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	5	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

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The Steel Dividend
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Price 105.35 & Int. (4.

Russian External 5½s 1921

Russian External 6½s 1919

Russian Internal 5½s 1926

French Municipal 6s 1919

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71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

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A Conservative Investment to Yield 5½ Per Cent.

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Dated December 1, 1916, due December 1, 1921, with interest at 5%, payable semi-annually, can be purchased on a 5½ per cent. basis to liquidate an estate.

Represents 55% of the sale price of an improved industrial water front property in Long Island City. Adjacent to the premises of one of the largest oil companies. Well known and responsible bondsman.

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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest; ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	92	96
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	101
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	87	92
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	98
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	64	69
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Birm. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. gen., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101¼	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	94½	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	98½	..
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	106½	107
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	97½	99½
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	98¼	100
Charleston Ry. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	103	104
Cit. Lt., H. & P. '25	5	Jan. & July	100	101¼
Cleveland Ry. 1st, '31	5	Mar. & Sep.	102¼	103
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	94	96
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	95	95½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan & July	93	93½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '35	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102¼	102⅝
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan & July	102	104
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	95	99
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	..
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Ft. Worth P. & L., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	90¼	91½
Do conv. deb., '25	6	May & Nov.	98	100
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	102¼	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	103	104
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	60	61
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	78	78¾
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	93¾	94½
Kan. C. L. & P., 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	..
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97	98¼
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96¼	..
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	89
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	105	107
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	104½	105½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	97½	99
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	90	92
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	85½	87½
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	105	106
Newark Pass. Ry., '30			105	106
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	79	80
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	97
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	80½	82
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	102	103
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	107¼	108¼
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	85	87
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	83	87
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	97¼	98¼
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	94
Do deb. '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	95½
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	104½	105½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	101¼	102
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '48	5	Mar. & Sep.	77	82
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	99	102
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99½
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
Do deb. 6s, '22	6	June & Dec.	98	100
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	98½
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	95½	97½
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	95½
Second Av. rec. cfs., '14	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	100¼	101½
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	99½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	85	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	86½	88½
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	102	104
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	102
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	92½	94

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94½	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	84½	85½
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	84	84½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	66½	67
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	93	95½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	86½	87
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	106	107
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	81½	82¼
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	97	99

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	101	104
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	104¼	105¼
Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	..
New Jersey Zinc, '26	4	Apr. & Oct.	97	98½
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Do 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	28	28½
Do pf.	..	..	.....	90	91
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	144	145
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50½	51½
Am. Light & Trac.	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	384	386
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	113	115
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 16	81½	82
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	91
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	40	41
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	71	73
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	.....	12¼	12½
Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	73	75
Do participating pf.	..	..	.....	27½	29
Atlantic Pwr. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1½	Q	Sep 30, 16	110	112
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	86	89
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	83½	84
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..	.....	48	50
Cities Service	½	M	Jan 1, 17	305	310
Do pf.	½	M	Jan 1, 17	93½	94½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,17	31¾	33
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	100	103
Columbia Ry., G. & E. 1st	..	..	.....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	60	60½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	85
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jul 15, 16	72¼	..
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	101	103
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	.....	28	..
Do pf.	..	..	.....	35	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	..	..	.....	90	94½
Essex & Hudson Gas.	8	A	.....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	.....	15	16
Do pf.	..	..	.....	55	56
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	92	..
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	50	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	..	90
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	39	41
Do pf.	..	..	.....	65	68
Kan. City Home Tel.	..	..	.....	103	106
Kan. City Railways	..	..	.....	18	20
Do pf.	..	..	.....	58	61
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	90	..
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	72	75
Newark Con. Gas.	..	..	.....	95½	96½
Niagara Falls Power.	..	..	.....	167	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 16	53	60
No. States Power	1½	Q	Oct 20, 16	105	106
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	98½	99
Do warrants	..	..	.....	15½	16
Ontario Power	..	..	.....	52	..
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	63	63½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov, 1916	93	93½
Republic Ry. & Light.	..	..	.....	48	48½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	74	74½
Riverside Traction	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	.....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	92½	93½
Do pf.	2	Q	Jan 15,17	107	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	3¾	A	.....	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	.....	15	15½
Do pf.	1	Q	Sep 15, 16	42	42½
Sup. W., Lt. & Power.	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	10	10¼
Do pf.	..	..	.....	45	47
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	49
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	78	78½
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	33½	34½
Washington Gas.	6	..	Nov 1, 16	70½	71½
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	74	75
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 16	82	82½
Western Power	..	..	.....	19½	19¾
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	76	78
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15,16	30	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	89	93

a—2% payable in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	490	500
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	480	482
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 16	155	160
Brook.yn	1,500,000	*20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	615
Central	3,000,000	†22	Q	Jan 2, 17	795	805
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 5, 17	312	315
Commercial	500,000	*4	Q	Jan, 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	‡4½	Q	Dec 30,16	290	300
Equitable rts					204	208
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	a12	Q	Dec 31,16	565	570
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1710	1800
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 2, 17	205	212
Franklin	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	250	290
Fulton	500,000	‡7	S	Jan 2, 17	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	b17½	Q	Dec 30,16	470	478
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	150
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	133	137
Lincoln	1,000,000	3		Sep 30,07	112	115
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	150	155
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30,16	400	405
New York	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30,16	605	612
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 30,16	950	980
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 30,16	290	300
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000				80	100
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30,16	390	392
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 17	430	435
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1000	1015
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30,16	455	458

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra.
a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%.
c—Incl. 5% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	565	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	160	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	165	175
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	.....	160	180
Bryant Park.	.....	..	..	.....	150	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	.....	105	110
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	384	387
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	8	Q	Jan 1, 17	254	257
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	115	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 17	395	402
Cit'z C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	190	195
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	524	528
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	192	..
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	325	330
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 17	192	193
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	345	350
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	..
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4350	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†27	Q	Jan 2, 17	1045	1050
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 30,16	180	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	390	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	490	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	a6	Q	Dec 28,16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	700	710
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	435	445
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	515	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	225	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c17½	Q	Jan 2, 17	975	1005
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($20)	2,050,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	330	340
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	265	275
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 5, 16	324	330
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	285	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	190	..
Mutual	200,000	d13	..	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	300,000	4	S	July 1, 16	225	235
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	b10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	410
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
N.Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,16	235	245
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 17	548	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 17	225	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	c13	Q	Jan 2, 17	420	440
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	395	..
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	105	115
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	163	165
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,16	600	610

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 3% of First Security Co.
a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra.
c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2¼	Q	Dec 30,16	148	152
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,16	285	290
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	..	Jan 4, 17	$58	$61
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	355	360
Gen. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	570	585
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	380
Globe & Rut.	700,000	7	Q	J. & J.	750	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	J. & J.	500	510
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	160	165
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30,16	102	111
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	245	247
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	650	680

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	28
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 16	155	170
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 16	188	193
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	290
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	108	118

*Including 1% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 8	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Jan. 9	2¼	2	2¼	2
Jan. 10	2½	1¾	1¾	2
Jan. 11	2½	1¾	2¼	2
Jan. 12	2	1¾	2	1¾
Jan. 13	2	2	2	2

Week's range—
High 2½ 2¼
Low 1¾ 1¾
Same week last year—
High 2 2
Low 1¾ 1¾
Year to date—
High 3 2½
Low 1¾ 1¾
Same period last year—
High 3 2
Low 1¾ 1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 8	3¼@3½	3¼@3½	3½
Jan. 9	3 @3¼	3 @3¼	3¼
Jan. 10	3 @3¼	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Jan. 11	2¾@3	3¼	3¼
Jan. 12	3	3¼	3¼
Jan. 13	3	3¼	3¼

Week's range—
High 3½ 3½ 3¼
Low 2¾ 3 3¼
Same week last year—
High 3 3 3¼
Low 2½ 2¾ 3
Year to date—
High 4 4 3
Low 2¾ 3 3¼
Same period last year—
High 3 3 3¼
Low 2½ 2¾ 3¼

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 8	Par	†10c	†10c@par	*10c
Jan. 9	Par	†10c	†10c@par	*10c
Jan. 10	Par	†10c	†10c@par	*10c
Jan. 11	Par	†10c	†10c@par	*10c
Jan. 12	Par	†10c	†10c@par	*10c
Jan. 13	Par	†10c	†10c@par	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 8	5¼@5¼	5¼@5¼	27f 81½c	
Jan. 9	4	5¼	5¼	27f 81½c
Jan. 10	4	5	5	27f 81½c
Jan. 11	4	5	5	27f 81½c
Jan. 12	4	5	5	27f 81½c
Jan. 13	4	5	5	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Jan. 8	58¼	98⅝	62f 10c
Jan. 9	54⅞	98⅝	62f 25c
Jan. 10	54⅛	98⅛	62f 40c
Jan. 11	54⅛	99⅛	62f 50c
Jan. 12	53⅞	99⅛	62f 50c
Jan. 13	53½	99⅛	62f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Jan. 8	38¾d	75¼c
Jan. 9	38¼d	75c
Jan. 10	38¼d	75c
Jan. 11	38¼d	74⅝c
Jan. 12	39d	74⅝c
Jan. 13	36d	74⅝c

Auction Sales

HENRY BRADY, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells this day, Monday, January 15th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Rotunda, County Court House, all the right, title, and interest of Robert K. Mickey in and to one thousand and twenty-seven (1,027) shares of the capital stock of Heinrich Aeroplane Co., Inc.; all the right, title, and interest of said Robert K. Mickey in and to the claim for the sum of $8,290.95, for which sum Robert K. Mickey is credited on the books of the Heinrich Aeroplane Company, Inc., for alleged payments made to said Heinrich Aeroplane Co., Inc., or for its account by said Robert K. Mickey under an agreement that these moneys shall be repaid only from the proceeds of the sale of aeroplanes when there is a surplus in the treasury of said company over and above the moneys required for the working of capital of the business.

All the right, title, and interest of said Robert K. Mickey in and to the claim for the sum of six hundred and five ($605) dollars due to Robert K. Mickey from the Robert K. Mickey Export Co.

All the right, title, and interest of Robert K. Mickey in and to fifty (50) shares of the capital stock of the Robert K. Mickey Export Company.

All the right, title, and interest of General Aeronautic Company in and to five thousand six hundred and nineteen (5,619) shares of the capital stock of Heinrich Aeroplane Co., Inc.

All right, title, and interest of General Aeronautic Company in and to two hundred and thirty-three (233) shares of the capital stock of the Heinrich Aeroplane Company, Inc., stated to have been bought and paid for by said General Aeronautic Company.

One (1) stock book and one (1) bundle of drawings.

ALFRED E. SMITH, Sheriff.
JOHN J. MURRAY, Deputy Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION SALE
in the matter of
GOMAN BROTHERS,
manufacturers of ladies' muslin underwear.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
sells on Tuesday, JANUARY 16, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 142-146 West 24th Street, the entire stock.

Machinery & Fixtures
of above, consisting of a large stock of Laces, Insertions, Embroideries, Val. Laces, Crepes, Lawns, White Goods, Lingeries, Ribbons, Cape, Buttons, Trimmings, Also 350 Dozen Manufactured Corset Covers, Gowns, Chemises, Envelopes, Etc.

AND PLANT
consisting of
Singer buttonhole machines, 5 button sewers, 6 Merrow machines, 5 Singer zigzag machines, 6 W. & G. tuckers, Singer belting machine, 5 W. & W. machines, Singer 5-needle machines, Singer 95-1, Singer 44-13, 40 leaf-power tables, 5 horsepower motor, electric machines, cutting tables, desks, chairs, filing cabinets, typewriter, safe, etc.

ARTHUR LEVENTHAL, 61 Chambers Street, and GEORGE HIRSCH, 299 Broadway, Trustees.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell Commencing
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17TH, 1917,
At 10:30 A. M., on Premises,
115-119 West 28th St., N. Y.
Important Trade Sale
VALUATION $75,000.00
Highest Quality Latest Fashion
SILKS, WOOLENS,
VELVETS
Being Entire Stock, Fixtures and Plant of J. GLOCKNER & CO.
10,000 yards silks in Georgettes, charmeuse, messaline, taffetas, etc.; velvets in all shades, velveteen, chiffon velvet, etc.; woolens, blue and fancy serges, fancy dress goods, worsteds, etc.; 50,000 yards voiles, lingerie, sateens, domestics, seco silks, etc.; laces and embroideries; large line of notions.
1,200 Latest Model
STREET AND EVENING GOWNS
in silks, Georgettes, satin, silk net, serges, messalines, velvets, etc. Skating costumes, all fashions for the present day.
PLANT AND FIXTURES.
60 Singer 95-1, 95-20, and 44-13, Singer hemstitch, W. & G. high speeds, two electric motors, 3 H. P.; blower and irons, time clock, cutting tables, dress figures, latest models, silk safe, office safe, elaborate display showroom fixtures, office partition, carpets, tables, chairs, desks, filing cabinets, typewriter, etc. Manufacturers and department stores should give this sale their attention as this is an exceptional stock.
SPECIAL TRADE SALE
For Account of Whom It May Concern.
OVER $20,000 WORTH OF
STRAW BRAIDS
Suitable for Women's and Children's Hats.
These goods will be offered in large lots suitable to jobbers and manufacturers, and will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder.
The large majority of this merchandise is of German manufacture and very desirable at the present time.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept.
Will Sell the Above
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1917,
At 10:30 A. M., at Their Salesrooms,
394 Broadway, N. Y. C., near Walker St.
For further information 'phone Auctioneers' Office, Franklin 42-43.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell Wednesday, January 17, 1917, at 12 noon at 539 Broadway, N. Y. C., two genuine diamonds; pure color; absolutely flawless, weighing about one karat and a half. Must be sold at once. Dealers take notice.

Auctioneers
whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 338-341 4th Av., at 26th St.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2340.
SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6011-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 118-17 Spring St. Tel. 5325 Spring.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4200.
Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2647 Frank.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Jan. 13

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
570	Alaska Gold	10⅝	10⅝	8½	9
70	Allis-Chal	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
1,180	Am. Beet Sug.	96¼	96¼	91½	92
1,240	Am. Can.	47¾	47¾	44¾	44¾
100	Am. Car & F.	66	66	65¾	65¾
160	Am. H. & L.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
300	Am. H. & L.pf	72¾	72¾	66	66
410	Am. Ice Sec.	32½	32½	28½	30
70	Am. Linseed	17¾	18¼	17¼	18¼
1,550	Am. Loco.	77	78¾	74½	77¾
18,980	Am. Sm. & R.	108½	109¼	103¾	106
100	Am. Woolen	44¾	44¾	44	44
100	Am. Writ.P.pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
100	Am. Zinc	35½	35½	35¼	35¼
6,080	Anaconda C.	82¾	84⅝	81¾	82¾
570	A., T. & S. Fe.	106½	107⅝	103¾	104½
50	A., T. & S.F.pf	99	99	99	99
3,210	Baldwin Loco.	57⅞	58	55⅞	55
40	Balt. & Ohio.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
90	Butte & Sup.	46	47⅛	46	46
600	Calif. Petrol.	25	26¾	24¾	24¾
10	Cal. Pet. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
70	Can. Pacific.	157½	159¼	156¾	159¼
5,930	Cent. Leather	94	96	87¾	91¼
350	Ches. & Ohio.	64¾	64¾	63	63½
50	Chi. G. W. pf	40	40	40	40
1,190	C., M. & St.P	91	91	87	89
200	C., R.I. & P.cfs.	33	33	33	33⅓
690	Chile Copper.	24⅜	26⅜	24½	25½
440	Chino Copper.	52¼	55	52½	54¼
570	Col. Fuel & I.	45	46¼	44	45
120	Col. Gas & E.	42	43¾	42	43¾
40	Cons. Gas.	130	130	130	130
860	Corn Pr. Ref.	22¼	22¼	21	21¾
8,570	Crucible Steel	63½	64	59½	62¼
1,720	Cuba C. Sug.	53	53	47⅞	49½
20	D. & R. G. pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
510	Dist. Secur.	25½	25⅞	26	27¼
2,340	Erie	33½	33⅝	31¼	32¼
60	Erie 1st pf.	48½	48½	47¾	47¾
1,080	Gen. Motors.	114¾	114¾	106	108¾
700	Goodrich	53¾	53¾	53	54¼
50	Gt. North. pf.	116	116	116	116
110	Gt. Nor. Ore.	36¼	36¼	35	35¼
30	Greene-Can.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
970	Inspir. Cop.	57⅜	59¾	55⅝	56⅜
210	Interboro Con.	15¼	15¼	15	15
840	Int. Mer. Ma.	25¼	26⅜	23¼	24½
9,680	Int. M. M. pf.	85½	86⅝	77⅜	79½
1,240	Int. Nickel	42	46½	40⅞	41
420	Int. Paper	44	46½	41½	44⅞
100	Kan. Cy. So.	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾
2,150	Kennecott	44¾	46⅞	44	45⅝
480	Lack. Steel	84¾	86⅝	82½	83½
250	Max. Motors.	52¼	52¼	50¼	51½
8,890	Mex. Petrol.	103⅝	106¼	101⅝	103¾
720	Miami Copper	40¼	41½	40	40⅝
150	M., K. & T.	9½	9½	7¼	7½
180	Mo. Pac. cfs.	14¾	14¾	12¾	14
90	Nat. En. & S.	26¾	26¾	26	26
540	Nev. Cons.	23½	24¼	22	23
520	N. Y. Cent.	103	103	100¾	101¼
10	N. Y. C. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,550	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	50¾	50¾	46¾	46⅞
50	N., O. & W.	27¾	27¾	28¾	28¾
200	Nor. Pacific.	108¾	108¾	106¼	107¾
100	Pacific Mail.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
435	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56¼	56½
1,900	Pitts. Coal cfs	40¾	46¾	40⅞	45
70	Pressed S. C.	75	75	75	75
710	Ray Consol.	28⅝	27⅝	28	28¾
5,870	Reading	102⅞	102⅞	97½	99¾
1,440	Rep. I. & S.	80¾	80⅝	76	78
300	Sloss-Sh. Motor.	35	35	65	65
100	Shattuck-Ariz.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
270	Southern Pac.	97½	97½	95½	97
2,790	Southern Ry.	31⅜	32¼	29⅝	30¼
2,430	Studebaker	105	108½	102¾	104½
200	Tenn. Copper.	43¾	44¾	41¾	41¾
200	Texas Co.	237½	237½	230½	230½
70	Tob. Products	56¼	56¼	55	55
50	Un. B. & P.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,150	Union Pac.	144	144¾	142¾	143⅝
7,960	U. S. I. Alco.	118	121¼	114¾	119½
3,790	U. S. Rubber.	62	63¾	56¼	57⅜
308,750	U. S. Steel.	112⅞	114	109½	111⅞
13,290	Utah Copper.	104¾	107	99¾	104⅝
30	Wabash.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
40	Wabash pf. A.	54	54¼	54	54¼
300	W. El. & M.	53	54	52⅜	53
40	W'house rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Willys-Over.	36	36½	35¼	36¼

F. A. Plummer Joins Sheldon Firm.

Franklin A. Plummer, who has been a member of the Stock Exchange since Sept. 4, 1913, has become a member of the firm of William C. Sheldon & Co. of 71 Broadway, and beginning this morning will be the representative of that firm on the floor of the Exchange. The present members of William C. Sheldon & Co. are George R. Sheldon, former Treasurer of the Republican National Committee; William S. P. Prentice, and William C. Sheldon. Mr. Plummer has had his offices with the firm for years.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York.
Borough of Brooklyn, December 27, 1916.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 26th, 1917, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 11th, 1917, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting. J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
130 East 15th Street.
January 2, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 22, 1917. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, 1917, at 12 M. and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1917.
R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND CITY.
New York, January 8th, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing eleven Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Vernon Avenue and Manhattan, Long Island City, on the 22d day of January, 1917, at eleven o'clock A. M.
M. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of TROJAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 1:45 o'clock P. M. in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York City, January 8th, 1917.
JOHN BRONSTEIN, Secretary.

BALTIMORE TUBE COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Baltimore Tube Company, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the Company in Alexandria, Virginia, on the sixth day of February, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. (Signed) WALTER M. BUSH, Secretary.
Baltimore, Maryland, January 15th, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of The Trojan Powder Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 22nd day of January, 1917, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York City, January 8th, 1917.
W. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, INC.,
19 Cedar Street,
New York, January 8th, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted will be held at No. 19 Cedar St., New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 22nd, 1917.
E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Av. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1917.
LINZEE BLAGDEN, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The firm of BLAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY, having offices at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, and at No. 44 Wall Street, New York, expired by limitation on December 31, 1916. Mr. JOSEPH E. BROWN, after fifty-three years of continuous association with the firm, has retired from active business.
Dated January 2, 1917.
BLAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the laws of Massachusetts in which HOWLAND DAVIS is a special partner, and which will carry on the business of the former firm of BLAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY under that name.
Dated, Boston, January 2, 1917.
NOWLAND DAVIS,
GEORGE B. HARRIS,
LOUIS BACON,
J. A. L. BLAKE,
EUGENE J. FABENS,
LAURENCE F. DODGE,
HOWLAND S. DAVIS.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

	Industrials. Sales.	Offs.	Mining. Sales.	Bonds.
Monday	56,233	170,197	384,515	$460,000
Tuesday	63,525	152,477	430,280	559,000
Wednesday	73,428	220,788	351,145	458,000
Thursday	73,516	233,029	336,255	245,000
Friday	56,205	158,687	312,255	245,000
Saturday	30,115	71,202	197,478	109,000
Total	352,820	1,006,380	2,011,918	$2,076,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15,900	*Aetna Explo.	4	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
4,900	*Am.DrugSyn.	15½	12½	13⅝	— 1½
1,800	Am. Int. Corp., ($50 paid)	50	54	55	+ 1
300	Am. Sum.Tob.	18	17½	18	+ 1½
1,400	Am. W. Paper	4½	4½	4¾	— ⅛
45	Atlantic Steel.	140	135	140	— 5
100	Brit.-Am.Tob. Co., ord	20	19⅝	19⅝	..
1,000	Brit.-Am.Tob. Co., ord	20	20	20	..
400	*Butterworth Judson	51	48	50	..
1,600	*Cal. Packing.	35¾	34½	35¾	+ 2⅜
2,900	*Cal. Shipbldg.	15¾	14	14½	— 1
1,100	*Can.Car & F.	37	20	28	..
1,175	Can.Car&F.pf.	76	62	63	— 25
100	Can. Pow. & Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
25	Carbon Steel.	95	95	95	—10
25	*Car.St'l 2d pf	75	75	75	..
4,375	Carwen Steel.	12⅜	11⅞	12	..
400	*Central F'dry	24⅝	23	23	— 1
300	*Cent.F'dry pf.	41	39	41	..
11,300	Ch'rolet. Mot.	135	100	105	—30
1,465	Em'sonPhono.	9⅜	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
900	*Fall Motors.	8	7	8	— 2½
140	Em'son Motor	3	3	3	..
350	Eastern Steel.	110	105	110	+ 5
50	FisherBody pf.	94	93	94	..
200	Grant Motor.	8	8	8	..
1,000	Haskell & B.	40½	39⅜	40	..
2,290	Hart Bell	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
640	Holly Sug. pf.	50	45	45	— 5
115	Holly Sug. pf.	100½	100½	99¾	— ⅛
1,000	*Imp Carbon Chaser	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
600	Int. Arms	23	24½	23	+ 1
200	Int. Motors	17	17	17	+12
1,300	Int'cont Rub.	12½	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
47,450	*Joplin Ore Spelter, (new)	24	25	32	— 3
1,300	Keyst'e T.R.	17	15½	16½	— ⅜
3,430	*Lake Tor.Boat	8½	7⅝	8	— ⅛
1,750	*Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¼
9,125	*Lima Loco.	59	52	58¼	+ 5⅝
100	*LimaLoco.pf., (new)	94	94	94	..
267	*Lukens Steel 1st pf	99½	99	99	..
480	Mais. Elec.	38⅜	36	38¼	..
1,050	Man. E. S. pf	96¾	93½	95½	..
300	Marconi of A.	3	3	3	..
500	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. cfs., 2-3 paid	33½	33½	33½	..
1,100	Marlin Arms.	59	53	53	— 4
9,400	*Maxim Muni.	3¼	2¼	2½	— ⅛
1,100	*M x. Pet. E.	20¾	20¼	20¼	..
61,000	*Medvale St'l.	62¾	60¾	61¾	— 1
1,100	*Mitchell Mot.	52	53	54	..
2,800	*Nat. Acme.	37⅜	35	35½	— 1⅛
2,100	*N. Y. Shipb.	45	43¾	43¾	— 1½
5,800	N. Am. P.&P.	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛
1,800	*O. C. Chocol.	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
600	Pan-Am. Mu.	16	15½	16	..
100	*P.-A. M. pf.	15	15	15	..
1,000	*Pierce-Arrow.	52	51½	51½	..
900	Regal Mo. T.	66½	64¾	64¾	..
240	A. O. Smith.	40	38	39	..
21,700	*Smith M. T.	8¼	5¼	8	+ 2½
400	Smith & T. Transp. pf.	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
100	Springfield G.	82	81	82	+ 4
1,400	*St. Jo. Lead	17½	16½	17	..
1,000	*Standard M.	6½	6	6	— ⅛
4,700	*Steel Alloys.	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
51,300	Submarine B. v. t. ctfs.	24½	19¼	22	— ⅛
8	*Todd Shipy.	84	84	84	..
600	*Tr. Williams Steel Forg.	42¼	40½	41	— 2
6,400	Triangle Film v. t. cfs.	2¼	1½	1½	— 1
700	*U. S. L. & H.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	..
4,000	U. S. S. S.	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5,600	*U. S. Tank.	23	20	22	+ 1
19,800	*United Mot.	46½	41	41⅜	— 4½
3,200	*U. A. Steel	49½	47	48⅝	— ⅝
100	*Wilson Pack- ing Co., pf.	57⅛	57⅛	57¼	+ ⅛
1,300	World Film v. t. cfs.	1	1	1	..
12,600	*Wright-M. A.	15¼	11	13	..
3,600	*Zinc Concen.	4¼	4	4⅛	..

RAILROADS

1,000	*C. & N.W.rts.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
100	*P. & W. Va.	20	20	20	..
5,400	*Rock I., w. i.	40	37⅝	39	— 1
1,400	*R. I. Co., rts.	88½	86½	87¼	— 1¼
650	*R. I. pf., B.	74	72⅜	73	+ ⅜
1,900	St. L., R. M. & P. v. t.	33	31	31½	..
1,000	*West'n Pac.	21	20	20	— 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

25	Atl. Refining.	1,090	1,070	1,080	+25
135	B'eye P. L.	122	117	121	+ 9
10	C. Pet. Ref.	187	187	187	— 3
12	Indiana P.	114	114	114	..
90	Illinois P. L.	249	240	249	+ 9
44	Ohio Oil Co.	393	383	383	— 8
15	Prairie P. L.	329	329	329	..
50	St. Oil of Cal.	267	267	267	..
320	St'd O. (N. J.)	715	698	698	— 7
232	St'd O. (N.Y.)	273	270	273	— 1
62	*Tide W. Oil	225	222	225	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

8,650	*Bar. O. & G.	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
250	*C.M.O.,(a pr.)	1	1	1	— ⅛
1,700	*Cosden & Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
29,850	*Cos. O. & G.	16¼	14¾	14¾	— 1½
1,500	*C. O. & G.pf.	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
500	Elk B. Pet.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11,600	Fed. Oil	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
48,000	*Gen. R. & P.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
900	*Houston Oil	22	21	22	+ 1
121,500	K. O.,(a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11,000	*Mar. Oil (Del.	12¾	11⅜	13⅜	+ ⅝
9,900	Met. Petrol.	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
174,000	*†Midwest Oil	83	70	79	+14
2,000	Milw. Oil pf.	88	88	88	+23
2,100	*Monon. O. Co.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7,500	N. Y. & T. O.	80	80	80	..
72,000	*Okla. O.com.	12	10¼	12	+ 1
37,600	Okla. P. & R.	14¼	12¼	12¾	— 1⅜
46,100	†Omar O. & G.	55	40	48	+12
68,000	Ozark Ref. Oil	9½	8½	8⅝	— ¼
8,000	Pa. Gasoline	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
7,500	*Royal Dutch.	66⅜	65⅜	65½	— ⅝
4,300	*Sap. O. & R.	10¾	9¾	10	..
90,200	Sec. Pet.	2¼	1¼	2¼	+ ⅛
17,250	*Sinclair Oil.	62¼	60½	61½	+ ⅜
2,600	*Sou. O. & T.	7⅛	7	7	..
7,000	†Utah Pet Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..

MINING STOCKS

22,700	Al.-B.C.Mrls.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
46,400	Alaska Mines.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
13,400	Al. St. Cop.	¼	¼	¼	..
167,000	*Am. Comdr.	11	8	9	+ ½
219,000	*Ariz. Dlior.	87½	63	83	+19
1,250	*Ariz. Cpdlis.	3	3	3	..
17,800	*†Atlanta	10½	9½	10	..
9,300	*Austin Am.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7,200	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1⅛
10,300	Big Ledge	4¼	4	4¼	..
17,375	*Bisbee Cop'r (a prospect)	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
16,700	*Bitter Creek (a prospect)	¾	¾	¾	..
1,700	*†Booth	9	8	9	— 1
38,000	*Boston Creek	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
53,500	Bos. & Mon.	80	73	73	— 2
77	Bos. & Pr.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15,450	*Bradsh. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	..
14,100	Butte Detroit.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,300	Butte & Zen.	6¾	5¼	6¾	..
12,100	†Caledonia	54	50	51	— 2
24,900	*Calumet & J.	2	1¾	2	..
2,900	Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7,200	†Cashboy	6	6	6	..
2,725	Cerro de P. C.	37⅛	36	36¼	— ⅝
800	Cerro G. Min.	2¼	2

RATE CASE MEANS MILLIONS TO CITY

Real Estate Board Says Jersey Victory Would Cost New York Dearly.

REALTY VALUES AT STAKE

Petitioners Complete Case Today Before Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner.

The granting of a freight rate preferential to Northern New Jersey over Manhattan and Brooklyn will mean many millions of loss in real estate values to New York City. This is the chief contention of a brief prepared by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, which will form an important part of the protest against the Jersey petition. The petitioners will probably complete late today the presentation of their case to Examiner Wilbur La Roe, Jr. of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sitting in the Chamber of Commerce, and the side of the protestants will be heard beginning tomorrow. The petitioners took just a week to present their case.

The real estate brief presents an elaborate argument to show how the Jersey preferential would retard the realty development in New York City.

"Real estate values in New York City are primarily dependent upon prosperous commercial, industrial, and financial conditions," the brief recites. "In fact, the fundamental base upon which the value of real property in New York City was established is the commercial and marine success of the city as an international port. The early value of real estate during the pioneer development of New Amsterdam was almost entirely due to commerce and navigation.

"No more graphic evidence or illustration of the relationship between real estate values and commercial development can be cited than the present decline of property values on the Manhattan shore of the East River. Not many years ago the eastern shore of Manhattan Island was the centre of continual commercial activity. The refusal of Congress to recognize the needs of the Port of New York in its river and harbor appropriations has made the East River unnavigable by large transatlantic steamships and gradually caused a decline in the tonnage shipping conducted upon this waterway. The natural consequence has been that the real estate values bordering on the eastern Manhattan shore have decreased to a fraction of what they formerly were.

"There has also been a curious stagnation in the development of property of the west side as a warehouse and industrial district through a similar cause. Many instances could be cited where conservative real estate investments have been seriously impaired by the lack of proper consideration accorded to our harbor requirements, and while the National Government has thus failed to contribute toward the logical and natural development of New York as a commercial centre, the municipality of New York has undertaken improvements in subways, docks, terminals, ferries, bridges, canals, tunnels, aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars. It likewise has appropriated $1,000,000 for the improvement of Jamaica Bay; it has completed the dredging of a portion of the main channel lying between Barren Island and Mill Basin and at a large expense completed other large comprehensive port improvements.

"At present provision is being made for a municipal-owned marginal railway in Brooklyn, the New York Central Railroad is on the verge of a $50,000,000 improvement of its freight terminals in Manhattan, while the great freight terminal of the New York Connecting Railroad is almost completed, uniting Eastern Canada and New England by direct rail through New York City with Western States.

"The influential and commanding position attained by New York City is not fortuitous or accidental. In fact, it is the result of consistent effort and large expenditures for public improvements. The commercial, industrial, marine and manufacturing development of Greater New York has been paid for in a large measure by real estate taxation. New Jersey participated in the benefit derived with but a fraction of the expense.

"A division of the Port of New York would be attended with such serious depreciation of real estate in many sections of the city that, in view of the present conditions of affairs, the result would be difficult to estimate in its evil consequences to real property values."

GET NEW CHINESE CONTRACT

St. Paul Interests to Build an Additional 300 Miles of Road.

PEKING, Jan. 14.—The Chinese Government has contracted with the Siems-Carey Company of St. Paul for the construction of an additional 300 miles of railway. The line is to run from Chowkiakow, in Honan Province, through Nanyangfu to Siangyangfu, in Hupeh Province. The work has been begun by surveyors.

Several months ago the Chinese Government gave contracts to the Siems-Carey Company for the construction of more than 2,000 miles of railways, at a probable cost of more than $100,000,000. Last October the Japanese and Russian Governments made protests against certain of these contracts on the ground that their prior rights were infringed.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARMELO WILLIAM PAMPINELLA, individually and as partners, trading as PAMPINELLA & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 629 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of furniture consisting of dining room, parlor and bedroom furniture, and especially a large number of brass and iron beds; also horse and wagon.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Receiver. ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ROBERT B. JONES, AND TO WHOM it may concern:

Please take notice that by virtue of a lien for $4,494.09, held by us against the following described property, to wit: Six $1,000 bonds of the Mapos Central Sugar Co. of Cuba, dated in 1937, and numbered 641 to 646, pledged with the undersigned by Robert B. Jones of the City of Baltimore, Maryland, as collateral security for the payment of merchandise purchased by Orient Importing Company, and whereas the said Orient Importing Company has failed to pay to the extent of $4,494.09, there will be offered for sale, said six $1,000 bonds of the Mapos Central Sugar Co. of Cuba, due in 1937, and numbered 641 to 646, at a public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1917, at 12:30 P. M., by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers.

Dated, New York, December 21st, 1916.

CARTER-MACY & COMPANY, 142 Pearl St., New York City.

STERNBERG, JACOBSON & POLLOCK, 233 Broadway, New York City, attorneys for Carter, Macy & Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug Rambler for damage or injury arising on December 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will thus be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 453, P. O. Bldg.

Motion calendar:
Olsen‹Duckenbach.
Rice‹Brooklyn Co.
Re Belcher Towing.
Marconi‹De Forest.

General calendar:
Schuylkill Silk Mills‹Siegel.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrichs, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury case:
R Tuck Sons‹Gabriel.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Duplex Printing Press Co‹Deering.
O-K Mfg Co‹Simplex Letter Opener Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Van Duser‹33 East 33d St. Realty Co.
Kentgen‹Baubenberger.
Krusczcenski‹Lehigh Valley RR.
Franke‹same.
Buyan‹same.
Robert Morris Trust Co‹Clements.
Nelson Hoffer, Hawaiian SS Co.
Young‹Leader Pub Co
Pemberton‹American

Cases to be sent to Rooms 323 and 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Henry Roth.
Katherine Hush.
Charles G Reider.
Ralph A Shepard.
Chrenoll & Deutsch.
Frank Demarinis.
Edward J Murphy.
Wm H Dickerson.
Clara Simon.
Henry Spell.
Samuel Smith.
Wm J Williams.
Aaron Bondy.
Joel P Huhn.
Michael Canniszaro.

Under objections:
Reuben Lindenbaum.
Prodbresky & Goldin.

Adjourned cases:
Bessie Kling.
Nathan Reisler.
Louis Duflacht.
Felix Sonneshein & Frank.

Motions:
Celia Schafer.
Volturno Italian Work
Atkin Dress Co.
Charles F Kilmer.
Max E Bloch.
Empire Infants' Wear
Abraham Wolfe.
Crosby & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M.

Bankruptcy:
Re G Edward Graff
Re Thos F Nevins.

At 2 P. M.:
Re Star & Stern, Plaza Motor Cycle Ex.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will call the remainder of the causes on its order calendar for the present term today.

DAY CALENDAR—
Re Pulis.
People ex rel Weiser‹Tucker.
Re Adams.
Pomeroy‹Hocking Val Ry.
Higgins‹same.
Robert Dollar Co‹Canadian C & F.
Re Osborn.
Hayes‹Hayes.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Contractors Sup'y.
Re Malthie, (Limited Cigar Stores.)
Landreanors‹NY Rys.
Brown‹same.
Ganga‹Rice & Hochster.
B Neuhopp Son & F‹Globe & R Fire I Co.
Green‹Harney.
Moe‹Moss.
Re Englander.
Borscher‹Borscher.
Paul Armstrong Co‹Peerless Fea's Prod.
Rosen‹Glinsman.
Re Blondel Av.
Daniel‹N Y Rys.
Kernochan‹Rosenthal.
Re Harrigan.
Campbell‹Richmond Light RR.
M G Samuels Co‹Western Ins Co.
Same‹Ben Franklin Ins Co.
Re Bartunlik.
Rosenthal‹Britenstool. (2.)
Met Sav Bk‹McKee.
Scott‹Contractors Trading Co.
Kennedy‹Kennedy.
Geery‹Shapiro.
Wiesbader‹Kaufman.
Pac Mot Car Exch‹B'way & 85d St Co.
CNY‹Loughran.
Farson&Board of Ed.
Hughes‹A W Duckett.
Budd‹Framingham Mach Wks.
Rosenberg‹Holzman, (2.)
Vessel‹Vessel.
Re Olmstead Av.
Manson‹Weller.
Bloch‹Fisher.
Applegate‹Applegate.
Oser‹Lehman.
Harn‹Kelly.
Benjamin‹Apfenzellar.
Re Oelbaum.
Stern‹Marco Bldg.
Freihaut‹Beaver.
Freud‹London Feat Nav Co.
Bigge‹Clapsattle.
Openhyn‹Le Vien.
Re Inman.
Dubrin‹Dubrin.
Hamburger‹Hamburger.
Bleeker Export Co‹Chemical Imp Co.
Five Boroughs Rty‹Morris.
Met Life Ins‹Int Bldg.
De Cordova‹Abrahams.
Knapp‹Kohn.
Krassney‹Bauer.
CNY‹Daly.
Silman‹Morris.
Boyle‹Becker.
Re Bernzweigs
Hyerman Hutton.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART II.—Cohalan, parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Towle‹Osirichs.
Leffler‹same.
Shewan‹Shewan.
Western Dev‹Harvey.
Felestein‹Felestein.
Frankel‹Motor Car Spring Co.
Hagen‹Hagen.
Schmidt‹Boettger.
Fraser‹Fraser.

Preferred causes:
Ayres‹Pembroke Realty Co.
Lipman‹Lipman.
Barr‹Barr.
Knapp & French‹Jarvis Real Est Co, Inc.
O'Donnell‹O'Donnell.

General calendar:
Guaranty Tr Co‹Second Av RR.
Benesch‹Benesch.
Re Cumberlidge.
Dornbush‹Lubetkin.
Lawyers Mtg Co‹Glick.
Levy‹Brinn.
Excelsior Sav Bk‹Boest.
Greenwich Sav Bk‹Tierney.
Henry Morgenthau Co‹CNY. (2.)
Painter‹Fletcher.
Re Pennsylvania.
De Cicco‹Schweizer.
Re CNY, (Waterbury St.)
Dempsey‹Mount Sinai Hosp.
Heyman‹Mehrbach.
Gilbride‹Ovens.
Magusi‹Union Ry.
Kaiser‹Glass.
Perlstein‹S M Beck.
Parness‹Wolf.
Palermo‹Petrelle.
Seaconset Bk for Sav‹Altman.
Feinberg‹Feinberg.
M Berardini State Bk‹Gormly.
Jenick‹Gross.
Donnelly‹Collins.
Marks‹Cowdin.
Cutting‹Moskowitz.
Wurtz‹Smith.
Peal‹Keene.
Colutzo‹N Y Herald.
Fosnacht‹Fosnacht.
Miller‹Brunnenthal.
Bowery Sav Bk‹Prior.
Camp‹Universal Warehouse Co.
Potter‹Wilcox.
Stein‹Middlesex Chem Co.
Moore‹Heckscher.
W & S Job & Co, Inc‹Green.
Smith‹Ringlau.
Re Carnegie Tr&Sisters of the Visitation.
Davidson‹Pinsky.
CNY‹Tolk.
Svedovsky‹Fleck.
De Witt‹Abraham.
Shapiro‹Shapiro.
Camp‹Universal Warehouse Co.
Re Lyons Koffler Lieberman Co.
Jennings‹Wood, (2.)
Re Hirth.
Baumert‹Molkin.
Kane‹North Riv Coal & Wharf Co.
Arnold‹Wilbur.
Met Tr‹Transit Rty.
Goldstein‹Taylor.
Funge, Jr‹Mauser.
Turin‹Rosengarten.
Lawyers Mtg Co‹Louis Elreman‹Sonberg.
Murphy‹McMahon.
Tamassy‹Schrenkelsen.
Casa‹Market & Harlem Auto Trucking.
Behan‹Falkenberg.
Connaughton‹CNY Rys
Shapiro‹Luderor.
Kessler‹Armstrong.
Mack‹Del, Lack & West Ry.
Seymour‹Haskell Elec Mfg.
Roca‹NY Cons RR.
Feaster‹Scheffer.
Lang‹Del, Lack & West Ry.
Masquera‹Sarina SS Corp, &c.
Berger‹Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Blumenthal‹NY Rys.
PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Levine‹Rosenberg.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clear.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grushewsky‹Mischel.
PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grabson‹Church St Bridget.
PART X.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clear.

PART XI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pap‹NY Rwys.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Stumpf & Longhoff‹Mass B & I Co.
Cooper & Evans‹CNY.
Richards‹Lond & Lan G & A Co.
Kleensweep Co‹Holbrook.
Mtg Assoc‹Hanff.
Parker Co‹Uris Iron Works.
Engel‹Rood.
PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART XVI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room.

Bacon‹Chapman.
PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Griffith‹Cent Con W Co.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Mary Harkness.
Felix Guetta.
Jessie Mitchell.
John B Knapp.
Wm Greenberg.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will:
Margaret A Steele.

Estate of:
Elizabeth B McClure.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Lazerowitz‹Globe Rye Bread Co.
Roth‹same.
Rosenthal‹same.
Goldwasser‹same.
Silberman‹Schwartz.
Ward & Co‹Aaron Bucksbaum Co.
Klein‹Carbolite C Co
Simon Strauss, Inc‹McClatchey.
Leff‹Gordon.
Palkoff‹Fristachi.
Sun Print & Pub Assoc‹Kimball.
Clark‹Clire.
Kaufman‹Szechy.
Sacks‹Conway.
Gordon‹Werthelm.
Moore‹Siesel.
Lancaster‹Brian.
Burns‹same.
Romay‹Stephens.
Grossman‹Breier.
Germania Bk‹Kassel.
Badile‹Vuccino.
Dugundji‹same.
Leone‹Tassi, (2.)
Katz‹Barbers Sterilizing Co.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIALS—Part I.—At 9:45 A. M.

Buckley‹R Gaslavino.
Miller‹Brill.
Starlight‹Gossert.
Desser Realty Cont.
Levine‹Friend.
Beatty‹Kital Engraving Co.
Cagsio‹Dunham.
Phillips‹Berkowitz.
Silverberg‹Tannenbaum.
Drive‹Clarke.
Miners‹Ausfresser.
Deltelbaum‹Schlesinger.
Kline‹Savoy Graphophone Co.
Dolan‹Lussier.
Vallnotto‹Scimeca.
Greenberg‹Lowe.
Roth‹Halpern.
Borchardt‹Raymond Const Co.
Friedlob‹NY Rys.
McGovern‹Enis, (2).
McGovern‹NY Rys (2)
Schleszell‹Zetekoff.
Goldman‹Goldman.
Crystal Film Co‹Wagner.
Zurenick‹Schmobl.
Figuerora‹Traub.
Hutschinson, Jr‹Riverdale Sanitarium.
Clark‹I R T.
Sonn Bros‹CNY.
Gittleman‹Canebrake Rty Co.
Labue‹Amaratta.
Frank‹McMullen.
Braun‹L G Ericson.
Kleinert‹Koch.
Mott Av Rty‹CNY.
Jermay Rty‹same.
Nolan‹Malley.
Landsberg‹Marchasi.
Taylor‹Taylor.
Hughes‹Di Menna.
Donatiff‹Mass.
G C Lavery Co‹Cockirell & Little.
O'Hara‹Murray.
R Wurtiltzer Co‹Samuelson.
O'Neill‹Star Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 424.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on.

Cohen‹Ross.
Bennett‹Standard Home Const.
Cleveland Holding‹Bellemore Holding.
Sanbern‹Rinehart.
Content‹Busch.
Stroack‹Meyer.
Dimock & Fink‹Goss.

Clear.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial, to be called at 10 A. M.

Beaver‹Folletto.
Holder‹N Y Rys.
Eisenberg‹N Y Cons RR.
Murphy‹McMahon.
Smith‹CNY.
Yoskowitz‹Besunder.
Jordan‹Degnon Con Co & CNY.
Goldman‹Simonovitch.
Cohen‹Ruppert.
Adelstein‹Pinkerton.
Goldstein‹Rosenzweig.
Rosenthal‹Brenlik.
E Jessup‹CNY.
M Jessup‹same.
Shattan‹Goodman's Motor Express. Van & Storage Co, Inc.
Danziker‹S V Peloso Cnut Co. Inc.
Lincoln Dev Co, Inc.‹Mercer & Trads Rity Co, Inc.
Leitner‹Schloss.
Wechsler‹I R T.
Terpening‹Fenton.
Di Luca‹Wildman.
O Feldman‹I R T.
Jamross‹Schermerhorn.
Stuchin‹Pardy.
Gerlach‹5th Av Coach Rose‹Salomon.
J Bechner‹Cuchal.
A Bechner‹same.
Eisenstein‹Pitchale.
Johnson‹Vachris.
Martin‹Int R T.
Searle‹Penn RR.
Blau‹Pollock.
Brandejski‹Unger.
Glaxon‹Kennedy.
Harris‹Sperling.
Lukasik‹NY Cent RR
Fitzgerald‹Gottlieb.
Baryman‹Fischman.
Hodul‹NY, Hom Med Col & Flower Hosp.
Schliefstein‹Int RR.
Billerc‹Ravitch.

Case on.

Isserman‹Bossak.
Kellogg‹Giles.
Richardson‹H C & A I Purdy, Inc.
Green‹same.
Fitzpatrick‹same.
Weissman‹Sterling Fur Mfg Co.
Braun‹Jacket.
Blaskow‹Volkman.
Univ Soc, Inc‹Jewish Press Pub Co.
Ornstein‹Feurstein.
Dixon‹Springer, (2.)
Tim‹Hawes.
Castleman‹Fearing, White & Co.
Stern‹Dante Clg Mfg.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Osthein‹Aetna Mgt Co (2).
Kessler‹Goldfuss.
Elevator Automobile Signal Co‹Bok.
Harris‹Landay Bros.
Illinois Surety‹Cohen.
Besenier Motor Truck Co‹Voelkel.
Perera‹Barth.
Chosson‹Green.
Seuff‹Sullivan.
McKenna‹Schwartz.
Schwartz‹N Y Rys.
Levine‹Green.
Brand‹N Y Rys.
Berlin‹Kass.
Safir‹McGivney & Corr Co.
Reift‹Schwartz.
Hayward‹Schultz.
Nagle‹Int R T Co.
Latona‹Mandel.
Osterman‹Dawson.
Poubek‹Pipczuk.
Canter‹N Y Rys.
Callanan‹same.
Rosengart‹same.
Feigenbaum‹Ottenberg.
Cohen‹Asen.
Meyerowitz‹Sack.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Miller‹Cohen.
Baker Goldstein‹Ames

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Varriale‹Pugliatti.
Eisenstein‹Lewis.
H A Smith Mfg Co‹Herman.
Dempsey‹Chelsea Homes Co.
Tannenbaum‹Gulonpetti, (2.)

Baptisteila‹Schieffer.
T W Woods Sons, Inc‹Seller.
Majestic Coal Co‹NY Clay Products Co.
Montgomery‹Nassau Finance Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Application for postponement other than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Maurice‹Hopkins.
Unger‹Morris.
Saxe‹Rosenberg.
N H Borenstein & Sons‹Krafatow.
Dyer‹J W J Co.
Lind‹Pratt.
Mintz‹Dorfman.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Cohalan, J.—Sacks‹May Hosiery Mills—Richard J. Morrison.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Com Trust‹Killian.
Westchester Co Sav Bk‹Henderson.
Smoleroff‹Johnson.
Koeckritz‹Stelling.
Dollar Sav Bk‹Mitchell—McDermont.

SPECIAL TERM FOR Union Real Est‹R Carvel Co, Inc.
Monk‹23d Ward Bk.
Cohen‹Balmer Rty.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Hollander‹Kovacs.
Meehan, Jr‹Un Assur.
Wagner‹N Y Rys.
Krug‹Meade Trans.
De Cicco‹Welsensee.
Stein‹Parker.
Melville‹Goldberg.
Voss‹Bradley Const.
Held‹Hillman.
Josephson‹Beaver.
Shapiro‹Benenson.
Silverman‹Mulcahy.
Rodnus‹I R T.
Green‹Falk Co.
Belosa‹Malatesta, (2.)
Nahi‹Lenox Av Union Ch, &c.
Bermon‹Union Ry.
Rothberg‹Hellman.
Marcus‹Taylor.
Forman‹Johnson.
Walsh‹I R T.
Miller‹N Y Rys.
Turbak‹I R T.
Norvell‹Schmacher.
Fochi‹North Sand Hutschinson, Jr‹Riverdale Sanitarium.
Clark‹I R T.
Sonn Bros‹CNY.
Gittleman‹Canebrake Rty Co.
Labue‹Amaratta.
Frank‹McMullen.
Braun‹L G Ericson.
Kleinert‹Koch.
Mott Av Rty‹CNY.
Jermay Rty‹same.
Nolan‹Malley.
Landsberg‹Marchasi.
Taylor‹Taylor.
Hughes‹Di Menna.
Donatiff‹Mass.
G C Lavery Co‹Cockirell & Little.
O'Hara‹Murray.
R Wurtiltzer Co‹Samuelson.
O'Neill‹Star Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 424.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on.

Brown‹Sastar.
Re Miller.
Cooney‹Cooney.
Putger‹Sittig.
Pierson & Co‹Ernst.
Bauton‹Bauton.

TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Robinson‹Rodgers.
Kerloc Rty & Const‹Packard.

Loeffler‹NY Con RR.
Hubert‹Harden Bros Trucking Co.
Farnolo‹Bikyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Roberts‹Lincon Settlement Assoc.
Warshofsky, Levin, Goldstein & Adams Express Co.
Frothingham‹Nassau RR.
Murphy & Schmidt‹Hammesfahr.
Lyttle‹Pitts Motor Car Repair Co.
Garrison et al‹Chapbe et al.
Savannah‹N Y Contario & W Ry.
Marciniak‹Duncuff, Cook‹B H RR.
Doerflinger‹B H RR.
Zaterosky‹Nuchman.
Drexler‹Manning.
Heghinian‹Borough Asphalt Co.
Semlesz‹Avchen & Chernuchin.
Mulholland‹B H RR.
Koerner‹Lord & Taylor.
Shanahan‹Nas RR et al
Flanagan‹Nassau RR.

The following causes, to be passed for the day:

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Olsen‹CNY.
Hendrickson‹Barber.
Mauer‹Beadleston & Woerz.
Conrady, Huott, Neuman‹Wood.
Pond‹Obermeyer & Liebman.
Moses‹Goldstein et al
Bernhard‹Von Au.
Lefkowitz‹Dumont.
Gluck‹Lackowitz.
Timko‹Liebmans Sons Brew Co et al.
Leis‹Bufck Motor Co.
Kearney‹St. Nicholas Ice Rink.
Hawkes‹Spencer.
Miller‹Brummer.
Spencer‹Nassau RR.
Rasinson‹Gomer.
Daly‹Williams Auto Service Co.
D'Atria‹Gethelf.
Giesso‹Philips.
Renshaw‹R H RR.
Madden‹NY Con RR.
Wood‹Nassau RR.
Bielfeldt‹Union Ry et al.
Shay & Gass‹Driscoll.
Meyers‹Morrow et al.
Connor‹Meyer et al
Deveaux‹B H RR.
Eichhorn‹Elchhorn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7704.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Scott.
R Giovanettl.
Addie Duncan.
Katie Wurmuth.
James C Stevenson.
John Schiegel.
C F Bassett.
Naeleh E Aymar.
H R Howell.
Anna E Becker.
Salvator Prianti.
F Cuba Vellerino.
Mary Kostakowsky.

Administration of:
Ruth Prior.
Roberto Giovanettl.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Henry Weber.
Kate Termoney.

Accounting of:
Albert R Kenyon.
George Brucher.
Leon Saguels.
Alolas Schlasgel.
Louis Werlin.
James Rockwell.
Joel Rachlelvo.
Thomas Howden (2).
Anna Streep (2).
Barbara Loebrick.

Estates of:
Nathan Rosenburg.
Margaret Mahon.
M Gartleman.
Hector McDowell.
Harriet M Grant.

Louis Bramenberg.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Drago‹B H RR.
Tapper‹Nass Elec RR.
Blowey‹N Y Mun Ry.
Flannagan‹Grip.
Taylor‹Curren.
Flicker‹B H RR.
Finkelstein‹C I & B RR.
Moskowitz‹B, Q C & S RR.
Parker‹B H RR.
Dornbush‹Nass El R.
Dowling‹same.
Sauer‹B H RR.
Andrejeska‹Segeleka.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5357; on the call calendar, 5060.

Hopkins‹NY Cons RR
Williams‹Reynolds.
Dougherty‹Meiman.
McNamara‹Hommel.
Feldman‹Wagner.
Ward‹Ferrara.
Accurso‹Nichols.
Glusto‹Bender.
Solomon‹Nass El RR.
Page‹Frotzman.
Cohen‹Rosen.
Greenberg‹B H RR.
Grogan‹same.
Hereth‹Rustin.
Engel‹Mandell.

If marked ready, will be reached on call, 358.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Emery‹McCombs et al
Lorenzo‹Man Steam Bakery, Inc. et al.
Blaurock‹Bahlfeld & Johnson et al.
Joblonski‹L I Elec Ry
Ciesenski‹Lorraine et al.
Buski‹same.
Pyla‹same.
Smith‹same.
Faughnan, an infant ‹Degnon Cont Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day on this call:

Useted‹Bkn Hts RR.
Nosner‹same.
Foley‹Lawlor.
Fortunr‹Slaven.
Ward‹M & Q Traction
Bennett‹same.
Smith‹Lee Tire & R.
Hollander‹Frank.
Johannes‹Backer et al.
Ferrara‹Di Mola et al.
Hickey‹Steel Erectors.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1462.

Hubba‹Queen Electric Ry Co.
Reeth‹N Y Plane Del
Widdis‹Loesermann.
Damm, as admr‹Peck Slip Trucking Co.
Wittich‹Wagner.
Jensen, as admx‹Baldwin.
Yankaus‹Whalen.
Askey‹Naddeo.
McCauley, an inf‹C I & Bklyn RR.

If marked ready, will be set down for a day upon this call:

Husch‹NY Elec Del Garage Corp et al.
Smith et al‹Molitor.
McGoldrick‹Taylor, as Pres Amer Express.
Terkes‹Betts & Betts.
Peters‹Eleto Co.
Raynor‹Walton.
Skene‹Consolazio.
Sanks‹Ericsson.
Hondow‹B, Q C & S RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7704.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Scott.
R Giovanettl.
Addie Duncan.
Katie Wurmuth.
James C Stevenson.
John Schiegel.
C F Bassett.
Naeleh E Aymar.
H R Howell.
Anna E Becker.
Salvator Prianti.
F Cuba Vellerino.
Mary Kostakowsky.

Administration of:
Ruth Prior.
Roberto Giovanettl.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Henry Weber.
Kate Termoney.

Accounting of:
Albert R Kenyon.
George Brucher.
Leon Saguels.
Alolas Schlasgel.
Louis Werlin.
James Rockwell.
Joel Rachlelvo.
Thomas Howden (2).
Anna Streep (2).
Barbara Loebrick.

Estates of:
Nathan Rosenburg.
Margaret Mahon.
M Gartleman.
Hector McDowell.
Harriet M Grant.

Louis Bramenberg.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Drago‹B H RR.
Tapper‹Nass Elec RR.
Blowey‹N Y Mun Ry.
Flannagan‹Grip.
Taylor‹Curren.
Flicker‹B H RR.
Finkelstein‹C I & B RR.
Moskowitz‹B, Q C & S RR.
Parker‹B H RR.
Dornbush‹Nass El R.
Dowling‹same.
Sauer‹B H RR.
Andrejeska‹Segeleka.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5357; on the call calendar, 5060.

Hopkins‹NY Cons RR
Williams‹Reynolds.
Dougherty‹Meiman.
McNamara‹Hommel.
Feldman‹Wagner.
Ward‹Ferrara.
Accurso‹Nichols.
Glusto‹Bender.
Solomon‹Nass El RR.
Page‹Frotzman.
Cohen‹Rosen.
Greenberg‹B H RR.
Grogan‹same.
Hereth‹Rustin.
Engel‹Mandell.

If marked ready, will be reached on call, 358.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Emery‹McCombs et al
Lorenzo‹Man Steam Bakery, Inc. et al.
Blaurock‹Bahlfeld & Johnson et al.
Joblonski‹L I Elec Ry
Ciesenski‹Lorraine et al.
Buski‹same.
Pyla‹same.
Smith‹same.
Faughnan, an infant ‹Degnon Cont Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day on this call:

Useted‹Bkn Hts RR.
Nosner‹same.
Foley‹Lawlor.
Fortunr‹Slaven.
Ward‹M & Q Traction
Bennett‹same.
Smith‹Lee Tire & R.
Hollander‹Frank.
Johannes‹Backer et al.
Ferrara‹Di Mola et al.
Hickey‹Steel Erectors.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1462.

Hubba‹Queen Electric Ry Co.
Reeth‹N Y Plane Del
Widdis‹Loesermann.
Damm, as admr‹Peck Slip Trucking Co.
Wittich‹Wagner.
Jensen, as admx‹Baldwin.
Yankaus‹Whalen.
Askey‹Naddeo.
McCauley, an inf‹C I & Bklyn RR.

If marked ready, will be set down for a day upon this call:

Husch‹NY Elec Del Garage Corp et al.
Smith et al‹Molitor.
McGoldrick‹Taylor, as Pres Amer Express.
Terkes‹Betts & Betts.
Peters‹Eleto Co.
Raynor‹Walton.
Skene‹Consolazio.
Sanks‹Ericsson.
Hondow‹B, Q C & S RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7704.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Scott.
R Giovanettl.
Addie Duncan.
Katie Wurmuth.
James C Stevenson.
John Schiegel.
C F Bassett.
Naeleh E Aymar.
H R Howell.
Anna E Becker.
Salvator Prianti.
F Cuba Vellerino.
Mary Kostakowsky.

Administration of:
Ruth Prior.
Roberto Giovanettl.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Henry Weber.
Kate Termoney.

Accounting of:
Albert R Kenyon.
George Brucher.
Leon Saguels.
Alolas Schlasgel.
Louis Werlin.
James Rockwell.
Joel Rachlelvo.
Thomas Howden (2).
Anna Streep (2).
Barbara Loebrick.

Estates of:
Nathan Rosenburg.
Margaret Mahon.
M Gartleman.
Hector McDowell.
Harriet M Grant.

Louis Bramenberg.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Drago‹B H RR.
Tapper‹Nass Elec RR.
Blowey‹N Y Mun Ry.
Flannagan‹Grip.
Taylor‹Curren.
Flicker‹B H RR.
Finkelstein‹C I & B RR.
Moskowitz‹B, Q C & S RR.
Parker‹B H RR.
Dornbush‹Nass El R.
Dowling‹same.
Sauer‹B H RR.
Andrejeska‹Segeleka.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5357; on the call calendar, 5060.

Hopkins‹NY Cons RR
Williams‹Reynolds.
Dougherty‹Meiman.
McNamara‹Hommel.
Feldman‹Wagner.
Ward‹Ferrara.
Accurso

CURRENT BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

Prospective Builders Inclined to Take Advantage of Present Market Levels.

MORE ADVANCES PREDICTED

Plans for Buildings and Alterations Estimated to Cost Close to $7,000,000 Filed During Last Two Weeks.

General tendencies on the part of building material manufacturers and distributers in the Eastern market lean toward the encouragement of builders to proceed with operations, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

President Marcus M. Marks of the Borough of Manhattan, in addressing the members of the Building Material Exchange, at the Hotel McAlpin, said that there was an unprecedented filing of building plans in the last quarter. It is generally conceded among real estate interests that the conditions governing the demand for new construction are taking on unusual characteristics. Mortgage money is low. The total amount taken so far this year is in excess of 5 per cent. over the amount reported during the same period in January of last year. New building operation plan filings, for the five boroughs, so far this year total 361, as against 227 in the same period last year. The new building plans and alterations filed so far this year show a total for the entire five boroughs of $6,429,251, as compared with $3,476,425 in the same period last year.

Real estate interests find in these figures the fact that prospective builders, instead of being made wary of going ahead with construction, are taking advantage of present levels, because of the assurance being given by well-informed contractors and building material dealers to the effect that materials costs are not only inclined toward further advances, but that there will be increasing difficulty in obtaining supplies on building operations coming into the market after the present season becomes well started.

The return to this country of the American Commission to France appointed to study reconstruction conditions abroad reported that there was an unquestioned demand developing for rolled steel, portable temporary buildings, materials for construction of permanent factories and residences, metal ceilings, hollow metal ware, window and door sash, Portland cement, lumber, and possibly basic clay products.

In fact, any kind of material that will facilitate quick construction is already being called for. The hearing given to the Webb bill in the Senate this week, which bill has already passed the House by unanimous vote and empowers corporations to combine for export trade and probably will pass the Senate at the next session, opens the door for building material interests to combine for taking care of the tremendous demand for building materials and equipment that is already beginning to develop from foreign markets.

These wisps point the way to a future movement of building material prices in this market, and in the opinion of those who have made a study of price fluctuations, the already restricted supplies at the mills, the heavy engagements already made for basic building materials, and the disposition of manufacturers to quote only on current building, are indicative of the reasons why such a sharp plan filing activity is shown so far in advance of the building season.

Realizing that some encouragement is to be given to prospective operators to insure adequate deliveries during the coming year, the tendency at present in the building materials market is to keep prices as near as possible to present levels. Conspicuous example is shown in the brick market. Prices today are approximately $9.25 base. This is a wholesale quotation at dock, New York.

For retail trade prices, cartage, plus 10 per cent. profit, must be added to this figure, and in the case of cement, lime and plaster, delivered, prices include the cost of storage, carting and 10 per cent. above the quoted wholesale levels.

Portland cement is now quoted nominally at $1.90. Lime is $1.85 for finishing. In the glass market quotations are stiff, and higher prices are justified, but the tendency of jobbers is to permit prospective builders to get their estimates in shape before they are compelled to put the prices up.

There are many building commodities today, notably cement and common brick, glass, nails, linseed oil and crushed stone, which, being governed by demand and supply, should be from 2 to 12 per cent. above the present quotations. New prices on Pennsylvania roofing slates become effective today. These advances range from 50 cents to $1. Pig iron advanced $1.25 a ton.

Raritan River common brick again became quotable for immediate delivery within twenty-day periods this week at $9.25. The last barges came in from Haverstraw after a two-day struggle through the ice. There are available in this market today approximately 19,200,000 Hudson common brick and barely 225,000,000 in manufacturers' sheds up the river. Present plan filings indicate a demand for nearly 300,000,000 brick, on a count in now in progress to determine by Tuesday, when the annual meeting of the Greater New York Brick Company takes place, the actual, relation between the supply and demand of common brick.

Great Bargain, $2,500, on Easy Terms.

And $5,000 First Mortgage Buys This

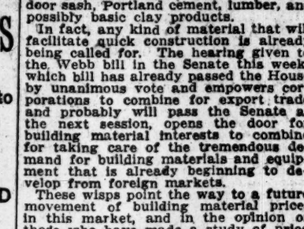
Beautiful All Year Home Near Water.

PLOT 100 BY 160 FEET. 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Compare This Property with Any $10,000 House Near New York.

Magnificent situation, overlooking water; conveniently situated for commuting; Ex. service; select neighbors; every city convenience, usual country advantages. House is new, has steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, panelled walls, open fireplaces; near golf, country club, school, churches. Send for actual photographs.

F. B. WELLS,
170 Broadway.
Tel. 1521 Cort.



MORTGAGE LOANS.

$330,000,000 in Dividends

were disbursed on January 1st.

A large amount of this money is to be placed on

First Mortgage on New York City Property

4½% and 5%

Applications will receive efficient service and prompt results.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
30 Nassau St., New York

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4½%

Decisions within forty-eight hours.

Recently Invested Five Million Dollars

JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A beautiful Estate; up-to-date 12-room house, 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St.; rent $2,500; brokers protected. S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Elegant New Home, $20

a month, to be sacrificed by owner, who can't occupy; 6 rooms and handsome bath, beautifully decorated, every improvement; plenty of shrubs and flowers; easy commuting; price $3,200; worth double; possession on $250 cash payment. Title guaranteed. OWNER, 47 West 34th St., Room 424.

$25 FOR FULL SIZED LOTS

Fine cleared or woodland; good section of large town; near depot and main road; high and healthy; schools, stores, &c.; warranty deed, $25 down, $1 monthly. Free railroad tickets to visit. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

The Finest Corner of the Greatest City in the World.

Astor Trust Building,
Fifth Avenue & 42d Street

Renting Office, Room No. 1002-7
East 42d Street Annex.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET

WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL. 5900 CORT.

Street Store 60 x 82, excellent light; basement privilege; long lease.
45 West 39th St. Janitor on Premises. OWNER, 28 W. 96th. Phone River. 9682.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 13, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO. against YACHT "LAVINAN," her engines, &c.—Notice, I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, $600.75, process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on January 22, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, N. Y., January 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libelant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Superb 9 Room Apartment.
Foyer: 3 Baths.
542 West 112th St., Cor. Bway.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

One magnificent apartment; 10th floor; unusually attractive features; river view as good as any part of Drive. Chambers 12x13 ft. and 14x18. Living room very large; dining room 22 ft. long. Decorated to suit prospective tenant.

Price $2,000 per annum.

WM. P. SHERIDAN, AGT.
549 Riverside Dr. Phone 434 Morn.

57 West 58 St.

"THE CORONET."

12 light rooms and 8 baths. Drawing room, 24x17.

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.,
569 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 31 Vanderbilt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished

2 ROOMS, BATH & KITCHENETTE

Furnished $90. Can be seen evenings. WOOLSEY, 141 East 44th St. Satisfactory reference essential; renting agent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, electric light; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

Wanted on leases in Jersey City or Hoboken, a modern warehouse building or factory using heavy machinery. Must have railroad siding; 2 or 3 freight elevators, and be located immediately adjacent to ample transit facilities for help. Must be well lighted and have at least 200,000 square feet, divided into 4 or 5 floors. Would consider long lease on new building to be constructed to meet requirements. State full details. Y 372 Times Annex.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that on December 13, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to file their claims with Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes, each containing two five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 11, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two boxes, each containing two three-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 29, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 11, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

All-Year County Estate, commuting distance, 26 acres, 900 feet on State road. Modern house, 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, 4 open fireplaces, hot water heating system. Barn, garage, with 2 rooms. Price $15,000. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

DOUBLE HOUSE PLOT, 50x130, near 7th Av. subway; price $46,000; mortgage, $31,500. Owner, premises, 219 West 14th.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

$400 cash, balance monthly, buys seven-room house, 271 East 238th St.; price only $4,100. Rose, 7 West 45th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$1,500 PER YEAR rents a 4-story factory building, 37x45, about 6,000 sq. feet; lighted on 3 sides, with well-lighted concrete basement, also with hand elevator and office; 1 block from Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal. H. WILHELM, 70 Frost St., Bklyn.

A Genuine Bargain.—Park Slope, $8,900; 3-story dwelling; 10 rooms; electricity; Garfield Place, below 8th Av.; $1,100 under assessment. Henry Pierson Co., Inc., 300 Flatbush Av., corner Prospect Place. Phone 6600 Pros.

Capitalist will build modern factory in Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, 100,000 square feet or over, on easy terms. Fred Gretsch, 60 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath; fully decorated; all modern improvements; garden plot; block from school and trolley; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for small cash payment and $17 monthly; one month's rent free; see view for photo and information. Park, Box 273 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little old house for $775 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables; near railroad depot and large towns; healthy location; will sell for $100 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. E. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a little home and plenty of ground for garden, &c., near school, stores, and trolley, for $75 cash and $7 monthly, call at once. B, Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SALE OF LARGE POULTRY FARM.

As receiver of the International Poultry Sales Co., I will offer for sale at Browns Mills, N. J., Friday, Jan. 19th, 1917, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the property of said company, consisting of several tracts of land, containing about 328 acres, 125 poultry houses, 5 residences, large office building, barns, farm, poultry and office equipment, about 5,000 fowls, books, accounts, stocks and other property. For details address Reese V. Hicks, Receiver, Browns Mills, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE—Country place, house 9 rooms and bath; barn, chicken house, garden; fruit; beautiful shade trees; about 2 acres; $7,500. Real bargain. J. Charles O'Brien Co., So. Orange, N. J.; 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Building Material.

Steam boilers, pipes covered; ceilings, walls fireproofed. Asbestos Felting Works, 79 Maiden Lane.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Space for dressmaker, corsetiere, or milliner in nice parlor store; very reasonable. Cizek, 648 Madison Av., Ladies' Tailor.

Doctor's Office.—Six rooms; latest improvements. Friedman, 224 East 12th St.

BROADWAY OFFICES.

Flat top desk, $8; newly furnished private offices, $16 to $50; switchboard telephone service; mail privilege, $2.
309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5684 Rector.

Sub-lease large, desirable space for sales office and stockroom; willing to divide. Inquire Room 912, 1,150 Broadway, corner 27th St.

Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; rental about half original lease. Uptegrove & Beckwith, Room 808.

Store near Grand Central, $100, suitable milliner, dressmaker, tailor. 11 East 43d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Printing Plant wanted; medium size, producing high-grade half-tone work; equipment must be in good condition; no brokers; state full particulars. O 72 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK, 1913, roadster; excellent condition; many extras; new shoes; bargain. Lexington Motor Co., 1,840 Broadway, Columbus 1260.

CARS, WINTER BODIES, ONE-MAN TOPS. Springfield Sedan Bodies; new; reduced prices. 20th Century, 1,760 Broadway, fifth floor.

CHEVROLET TOURING 1916, be at 490; completely equipped; practically new; will sell cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

DODGE, 1916, run 2,100 miles; perfect; excellent buy. Lexington Motor Co., 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

HUDSON SEDAN, (1916.) $1,150. Run less than 4,000 miles; looks like new. 161 Joralemon St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN. HUDSON, 1916, "6-40" LIMOUSINE. S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, Wire Wheels. D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, 7 PASSENGER, "6-48" touring, like new.
LOCOMOBILE, 1915, 7 PASSENGER, 6-48," with Winter top.
PEUGEOT, 1916, 4 CARS, TOURING, wire wheels, starter and lights.
BECKER-HENDRICKS, 1,777 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 6983.

MINERVA Town Car.—Recently thoroughly overhauled; absolutely new top in every particular; two extra wire wheels and full equipment, including electric starter and lighting system. Must be seen to be appreciated. Perfect little gem. Can be seen by appointment with James Smith, Thedford's Garage, 96th St. and West End Av., after Wednesday, Jan. 17. Owner going to California for Winter.

OLDSMOBILE, 1914, seven-passenger, in excellent condition; many extras; slip covers; bargain. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, seating five; condition guaranteed. Mercer raceabout; speedy, able, and in excellent order. 1916 Maxwell five-seated touring car. Also 1916 Overland runabout for sale. All at MAIN, HONEST prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD "3-88" six-cylinder phaeton, in best possible condition, having been overhauled, repainted, and the tires are only slightly used. Also a 1916 Overland touring car, seating seven comfortably. This car has plenty of reserve power and is guaranteed. 1915 Paige touring car and a 1916 Overland runabout, all at attractive prices. Now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48 seven passenger touring; runs and looks like new; has two new tires; price, $975; act quick. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARDS and others; Blue Ribbon Auto Exchange selling cars taken in trade by Blue Ribbon Garage of Bridgeport.

PACKARD twin six roadster; run less than 4,000 miles; perfect condition. Ask for Leonard, 49th St. Garage.

PIERCE ARROW, 1915-38, five-passenger touring; new tires. Slocum, 1,700 B'way.

REO, 1916, six cylinder, 7 passenger; slip covers, bumper; perfect condition; bargain. Lexington Motor Co., 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

REO, 1914; five passenger, new paint, shock absorbers, bumper, mirrorscope; bargain. Lexington Motor Co., 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

SIMPLEX "50," chain drive, limousine and touring bodies, 1916 Oldsmobile touring car; 1914 Overland touring; Ford touring. Address F. W. Dalrymple, Jr., Beauchamp Place, New Rochelle.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE. PIERCE-ARROWS. PACKARDS. Special monthly rates. Police liveried chauffeurs. Reginald, 123 West 52d St. Circle 774.)

ATTRACTIVE PACKARD LIMOUSINES for hire by hour, day, week, month. J. Kramer 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

CHALMERS.—1916 seven-passenger Chalmers limousine; $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3915.

HUDSON.—Beautiful Hudson six landaulet, with careful chauffeur; $2.50 hour. Tel. Plaza 4239.

LIMOUSINE, beautiful; monthly, day, week; special theatre rates, cheap. Swear, Riverside 10240.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G., Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet, nicely appointed; owner driver; careful; good references. Garnier, 5538 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine by hour, week; month; by reference; references; owner driver. Murphy, 238 East 37th St. Murray Hill 932.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
WILLYS-OVERLAND Special Limousine.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 ROADSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very fast.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOB,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog special, 4-passenger, in guaranteed condition. Will sacrifice to immediate purchaser for $1,050. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

STUTZ, 1915, Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price, $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

178TH ST., 718 WEST, (Between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue. The Inglewood.)—A very high-class elevator apartment house; one splendid apartment for rent, 7 rooms; $95.

BROADWAY, 3,318.—Sublet, high-class 7-room apartment; two baths; fine view; $55.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS, 66-72 East 190th St., near Creston Av., 5 elegant rooms and bath; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $32-$34.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station, at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St.
Agent on premises Telephone 2440 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENT to sublet, three rooms and bath; one block from subway; full hotel service; reasonable. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4342.

Furnished—West Side.

74TH, 237 WEST.—Splendidly furnished six rooms, two baths, to Oct. 1; $250 monthly. McCormack.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 6 rooms; silver, linen, piano; cars convenient. Garrett.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartment, 2 and 4 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

101ST, 205 WEST, Hotel Joseph, Three Doors from Broadway.—Beautifully furnished 5, 6, 7, and 8 sunny rooms, shower bath, 3 countiful closets; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $25 to $40 weekly; $100 to $140 monthly; immediate possession. Telephone 3075 River.

APARTMENT to sublet; six rooms, nicely furnished; four to six months; no children; southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; elevator; references required. N 145 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished two large rooms, bath, kitchenette in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d (London Terrace); steam heat, electric light, telephone; reasonable; most desirable.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 119 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly. Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1460.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, Near 116th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 9 rooms, 3 baths; piano, linen, silver; long, short lease; superb view. Coyle, Phone 6570 Morningside.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FOUR OR FIVE ROOM housekeeping apartment, south of 120th St.; responsible, permanent; state terms. O 84 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted; three to five rooms, near side, 72d to 106th St.; price very reasonable; highest references; family three. M., 494 Columbus Av.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

87TH, 74 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Board and room for two; also single room, with board for one; heat, telephone, and convenient location. Kane.

MADISON AV., 213.
Double rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.
Large, connecting rooms, bath; single rooms.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; electricity; adjoining bath; continuous hot water.

70TH, 200 WEST, Opposite Sherman Square. Single rooms; running water; unusually attractive board; elevator apartment. Hubbell.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large front room, for two; also single room; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE; most attractive single, double rooms; elegant suite 2 rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional French table.

73D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable vacancy, facing Sherman Square; American family; subway.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone, steam heat, electricity.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

212 WEST 79TH ST.
PARLOR FLOOR, PRIVATE BATH.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable one, two; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, with connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with private bath; electricity; excellent table; reference; Southern family.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; reference; Southern family; also two-room suite with private bath.

88TH, 316 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM; TABLE A SPECIALTY.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, unexpectedly vacated; exclusive house; electricity; excellent table; reference; table guests.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Small room; excellent board; reasonable.

92D, 60 WEST.—Suite two or three communicating rooms, all steam heated, running water, board; also large room.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, couple and gentleman; reasonable; homelike. Chaurant.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av., block West of 8th Av., near Morningside Park, Columbia.—Pleasant, large room; steam, electricity; excellent meals; $12, one; $17, two; smaller, $8; home comforts. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Private service; generous table; $8 up; two, $15 up.

156TH, 353 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN. DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596.—Apt. 1, gentleman to share handsome suite facing Hudson, or single room; running water; lavatory; reasonable.

"THE WOODBURY," 355 Riverside Drive, Two Blocks North 157th Subway.—Wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 344 (near 76th.)—Large front room, bath, red carpet, white furniture, steam, electricity; best table.

WEST END AV., 322.—Large rooms; all conveniences; subway, bus; excellent table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. 27 Hillside Av., Montclair—2977.

New York State.

For young children, Christian home, moderate, board; references exchanged. Mrs. Jos. D. Evans, 117 Washington Av., Nyack, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

457TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with bath; single room; references; telephone.

557TH, 77 EAST.—Large front room; handsomely furnished; private bath; gentlemen only.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Large rooms, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone Plaza 8638.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms; all conveniences; bath; telephone; gentlemen only.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; comfortable, large rooms; private baths; subway, "L."

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, medium rooms, each with telephone, electricity; home comforts.

69TH, 128 WEST.—First-class rooms; beautiful suite; electricity; elevator; 5th years.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive, private bath; steam heat, electricity; medium rooms; gentlemen.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Comfortable sunny room adjoining bath; private house; references; gentleman.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Medium room, suitable gentlemen; small room; telephone; references.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; business man; exclusive apartment. Johnson, 948 Madison Av.

71ST ST., 19 WEST.—Beautiful double room; exclusive; bachelor home; breakfast optional.

78D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; bath, steam heat, electricity; references.

79D, 242 WEST.—Large room with private bath; southern exposure; newly furnished; references.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Opening newly furnished, decorated house; large, small rooms; electricity.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Large, light rooms, with private baths; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large rooms with and without bath; small rooms, electricity; maid service.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large and small homelike rooms; continuous hot water, electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private bath, steam heat, electricity, phone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small; every convenience.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Front room; twin beds; also sunny room with private bath.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4.50 to $10.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, warm room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, warm front parlor, bedroom connecting; running water; electricity; $10.

87TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptional room; private baths; southern exposure; other rooms; select.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortable room, dressing room, bath; private home.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant large front room; also smaller room; telephone, electricity, steam.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Desirable room with bath; gentleman, Apt. 53. Riverside 3494.

98TH, 244 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunities; refined surroundings; gentlemen or couple; suite or large room; private bath. Apt. 9.

99TH, 243 WEST (Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms, exclusive elevator apartment; shower; references. Parrison.

104TH, 207 WEST.—Connecting or single rooms; hot water; all conveniences; reasonable. Wheeler.

108TH, 204 WEST (near Broadway.)—Superior rooms, type not ordinarily rented; gentlemen; references; quiet, refined; elevator. Apartment 61.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, connecting lavatory; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

122D, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large room; southern exposure; twin beds; subway; reference.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Light, airy room; next to bath; elevator; gentlemen; references. Love.

142D, 605 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; also smaller room; elevator. Scott.

146TH, 562 WEST.—Large front room, private family; high class elevator apartment; breakfast optional; gentleman only. Mrs. White, Apt 43, Audubon 1490.

154TH, 428 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; also small room; phone.

CHARMING room to sublet on West 51st; privilege of private studio; apartment; breakfast optional. Apt. A. 3317 Columbus.

CLAREMONT Av., 200.—Single room; lady; kitchen privilege; Apt. 37. Call after 4.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Columbia University.)—Independent room, bath, reasonable; gentlemen. Apartment 22.

PHONE RIVERSIDE 992.
Gentleman can have homelike, beautiful large front room, overlooking Hudson River, in elegant, strictly private residence, occupied by owner; near 103d subway.

WEST END AV., 828.—Beautiful double, single room, bath adjoining; breakfast. Riverside 3080.

WEST END AV., 806.—Front room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $8; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN. — Pleasant, comfortable, strictly private family, west side, handy L; not above 86th; electricity, references; $5-$6. N 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires room, private, 34th-50 Sts., west; references. O 83 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Competent, reliable woman; long experience in the fire insurance business; can take full charge. Y 367 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Switchboard Operator wishes position with reliable firm; 6 years' experience; salary, $18; diligent worker. M. T., 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; full charge of books; knowledge stenography. E. B., 250 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, nurse, to care for invalid or elderly lady; best references; city or country. Phone Columbus 9796 between 11 and 3.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Woman of tact and ability; college education, twelve years' confidential secretary and in charge stenographic and other departments, strongly recommended by prominent bankers, former employers not afraid of responsibility, desires permanent position. O 279 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, experienced German, kindergarten, conscientious, physical care, desires position young children; country preferred; references. E. M., 160 East 37th St.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Lady, stylish, refined, seeks position as traveling companion to lady. Telephone 5205 Audubon.

NURSE wishes position to young baby. Call 1 P. M. Phone Intervale 4210.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 19, possessing stenographic experience, desires position; Christian. 28. P 340 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; available Jan. 22; employer going abroad; Irene M. Philip, 89 Hudson St. Telephone Franklin 192.

STENOGRAPHER. Young lady, expert Italian and English stenographer, with knowledge of French, desires position with reliable concern. N 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years with one concern; efficient, eligible, intelligent, responsible; excellent references; nice appearance; salary $18. J 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; good English education; neat appearing; $12. Miss R., Room 1,065, Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, having practical experience to assume responsibility; intelligent; $18. O 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—FRENCH, ENGLISH; DICTATION BOTH LANGUAGES. J 10 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR desires position with commercial house or broker's office; nine years' experience in central office and large corporations; references; salary $12-$15. L. C. F., Room 514, 2 Rector St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1890.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housework. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT.—A competent maid-attendant for an elderly lady living in apartment with small family; must be thoroughly experienced, able to sew, attend to wardrobe, give sponge baths and alcohol rubs, and be willing to make herself generally useful; will have her own room, but must sleep in room with lady; only persons with first-class city references should apply. J 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted for cloak house; must be thoroughly capable of taking full charge of office. Cassidy & Dorfman, 38 West 21st.

BOOKKEEPER for small hospital; age over 25; salary, $50 and maintenance; references. $ 198 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS (unemployed) wanted for permanent positions, and also those out of work are invited to call; $20 a week earning money on temporary work. John E. Ranson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 30 Church St., New York.

DESIGNER for Silk Sport Coats.—Good position for permanent position for thoroughly capable woman. Apply Room 434, 200 5th Av.

HAND SEWERS.—Neat hand sewers to make millinery ornaments at home; also contractors; deposit required. Rothschild, 30 West Houston St.

MAID to do chamber work and waiting. Apply Mount Sinai Training School,

It Takes Years

to develop a good vault-man—so many natural qualifications are necessary and so many requirements must be filled. It takes years—and that's one of the reasons why you should consider the age of the company when about to rent a safe. Five dollars will rent a safe deposit box in the vaults of a company 45 years old—at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

SEVEN-CENT MEALS CEMENT FRIENDSHIP

Police Diet Squad Find Their Association in Experimentation Breeds Mutual Regard.

BIG SUNDAY DINNER TREAT

Men Back from Church Get a 12-Cent Meal—Officials to Entertain on 7-Cent Basis.

After a seven-cent breakfast yesterday the twelve police rookies engaged in the twenty-five cent daily diet test attended services in a body at St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place. There are eleven Catholics in the squad and one Jew, Abraham Goldman. When the eleven had agreed to walk to the nearest church to the diet kitchen at 49 Lafayette Street Goldman announced that he would accompany them. This is only one of many evidences of the close friendship that has developed among the members of the squad since they were first brought together at the beginning of the experiment a week ago.

During their social hours, as well as at work in the Police Training School and at the diet kitchen, the squad members are always together. They are taking seriously their voluntary task of demonstrating that ways may be found to meet the high cost of living. On account of this friendship and their number some of their fellows in the training school have named them "Commissioner Woods's Jury Squad."

At any rate the men are taking to the daily menus, which are provided for twenty-five cents or less, with a relish and an interest that show their concern in the outcome of the test. If they may be termed a jury, they can certainly be said to be considering the material evidence presented, and are equally sure finally to bring in a verdict of guilty against "high cost of living."

Since Mme. Freda Hempel of the Metropolitan Opera Company dined with the squad, and gave up approximately $1,000 worth of her time to a concert for them, the men have supplied their own amusement at the diet kitchen. Knabe lent a piano, which has been put into the big room. James Hanlon plays while the other members join in singing "Wahkiki," "Turn Back the Universe," and "Black Sheep." George V. Rasch has a good tenor voice. John H. A. Smith and Patrick Corcoran sing equally fine baritone.

Commissioner George H. Bell of the Bureau of Licenses, who has his department in the diet-squad building, has sent invitations to the Mayor and fifteen heads of city departments to join him at a seven-cent luncheon tomorrow in the diet kitchen. He proposes to eat the same food as the rookies, but, of course, the cost of this luncheon will not be included in the squad's allowance.

It has been decided to discontinue the effort to provide the public with copies of the menus, because of the cost and difficulties of quick distribution daily. The supervisors of the test will depend upon the newspapers to carry this information to the public, but at the conclusion of the test a complete list of the menus may be printed and distributed through the Police Department.

The objections of some of the squad to having "thirteen" in its membership have been overcome, and Matthew Skea, a police athlete, will join the squad this morning. But there will not be thirteen members at one table. The so-called unlucky number will be taboo by having seven at one table and six at another.

Food values of the three Sunday meals served yesterday totaled 3,025 calories. Breakfast cost 7 cents, and included oatmeal and milk, pancakes and syrup and coffee. The heavy meal of the day was served at 1 o'clock, costing 12 cents. It consisted of roast pork, apple sauce, wheat bread and peanut butter, hominy and apricots, tapioca pudding, and tea. Supper cost 8 cents. The men got corn chowder, graham bread and peanut butter, and tea.

Today Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, head of the Police Training School and author of the official police manual, will go to Cambridge, Mass., to lecture four days to the policemen of that department. Cahalane, who was invited as an authority on police matters by several members of the Harvard University Faculty, who are interested in improving police systems, will deliver two lectures daily.

FIND MOST POVERTY CAUSED BY SICKNESS

Association for Improving the Condition of Poor So Accounts for 96 Per Cent.

WORK TO KEEP POOR WELL

Activities of the Organization Now Largely in This Field—Many New Features Described.

The extent to which poverty in New York City is caused by sickness and its results is shown in the annual report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The report, compiled by Bailey B. Burritt, General Director, will be made public this week. Out of $156,000 spent for material relief for destitute families in their own homes, $150,000, or approximately 96 per cent., was used for families whose "cause of need" was the sickness or death of the wage earner.

"Causes of poverty dealt with other than sickness and its results," says the report, "were wife desertion and non-support, delinquency, such as imprisonment and alcoholism, old age and unemployment, but all of these causes combined produced a small burden as compared with sickness and its consequences."

Tabulating the association's work, the report adds:

6,415 poor families with 28,868 members were assisted with money, food, clothing, rent, or friendly help.
3,488 families were under care of our nurses; in these families 10,115 individuals were treated for illness or defects; in doing this 35,991 visits were made by nurses.
33,654 days of country care were given to 1,701 convalescents, the length of stay depending on need of patient.
48,744 days of fresh air outings were provided for 4,385 mothers and children during the Summer, the length of outings ranging from one to eight weeks.
96,736 days of care and treatment were given to 358 persons at the Association's Home Hospital for Tuberculosis.
2,508 families were given instructions by dietitians in cooking and general household economics.
494 widows were given relief to enable them to care for their 1,556 children.
556 deserted wives, with 1,864 little children, received assistance; $12,439 was secured for them from deserting husbands.
533 men and women, (most of them handicapped,) were placed in permanent or part-time positions.
48 old men were given daily work throughout the year at the Old Men's Toy Shop.
46 women were helped daily toward self-support at the association's sewing rooms.
309 men were assisted at Briar Brae Lodge in their efforts to free themselves from alcoholic and drug habits.
31,607 bundles of clothes were washed for families in tenement homes at cost at the new Wet Wash Laundry.
128,010 bathers used the facilities of the Milbank Memorial Bath.
80,800 meals of hot food were served to working people at the People's Kitchen.
1,984,258 portions of hot lunches were sold in 49 public schools with 98,101 pupils.

Other activities of the association are recounted as follows:

The total expenditure for all purposes was $737,385. Voluntary contributions from the public for all purposes were $422,193, received in 12,563 gifts from 10,583 individuals.

Five new activities were developed. They were, besides the Old Men's Toy Shop, the sewing rooms for women, and fresh air homes for boys at Southfields, N. Y., for girls at Saugerties, N. Y., and for adult convalescents at Germantown, N. Y.

Sea Breeze fresh air home was enlarged to accommodate a larger number of children because of the infantile paralysis epidemic, and the community laundry was also greatly enlarged.

The school penny lunch service was extended to forty-nine schools with a total registration of 95,101 pupils, and 800,000 meals were served at a cost to the children of $27,805.97.

During the fiscal year 556 cases of family desertion and non-support of children were handled. Among the results were ninety-three agreements for separate suport of the wife with payment by the husbands of $12,439.09 for the maintenance of their families, and 130 reconciliations effected.

There was practically no unemployment situation in the period under report, and the Employment Bureau was largely confined to its original purpose of seeking places for men whose physical handicaps excluded them from any but light tasks.

The association's Bureau of Welfare of School Children studied dental care, needs, and malnutrition in co-operation with the Department of Health. Defective vision and the care of nose and throat ailments were also studied.

DR. ADLER MAYOR'S CRITIC.

Doubts Propriety of One Man Dominating Schools on Military Training

The New York of the future, according to Dr. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture, will be the democratic metropolis of the world—a great centre made up of all elements, and governed by a legislature which will represent the whole city and outline its policies, rather than by a Mayor possessing extraordinary powers. The New York of the present is plutocratic, not democratic, Dr. Adler declared yesterday morning in a sermon before the society.

"We need to reconstitute and strengthen the city legislature," said Dr. Adler. "Our Board of Aldermen and Common Council fell into discredit because the system of representation was bad. Representation should be from the whole city, and not from the wards. The legislature should shape the policies of the city. We can have government for the people by small bodies of experts, but we cannot have government of the people unless the policies emanate from the people themselves. A recent instance illustrates the point.

"Only a few days ago the Mayor appointed twelve new members to the Board of Education, stating that before making the appointments he had assured himself that all favored militaristic teachings in the public schools. Now militarism in the public schools has been disapproved by some of the best educators. The German specialists, who ought to know their business, have not favored military exercises for boys between 14 and 16. I ask—is it not an anomaly that the Mayor of the city should actually decide by the appointments he makes a matter of such far-reaching consequences? Should not the people be consulted? Should not the people directly through a legislative body of their own determine the policy of the city?"

CONDUCTORS TO BE POLITE.

Queens Trolley Co. Opens Classes in Courtesy for Its Men.

William O. Wood, General Manager of the New York & Queens County Railroad, has decided to try politeness on the part of his conductors as a remedy for the many complaints that are reaching his office about conditions on his cars. Within the last six months travel on all the lines of the company has increased so rapidly that the company has been unable to provide sufficient cars, but has been adverse to buying more because, according to Mr. Wood, as soon as the new elevated lines open up traffic will be diverted from the trolley lines to such an extent that the company would be able to give adequate service with the cars now on hand.

He is of the opinion that if each conductor will handle the crowds on his car politely and assist women carrying babies and bundles, much discomfort will be avoided and complaints lessened.

Today there will be started at the car barns at Woodside a school of politeness. It will be in charge of several of the attorneys of the roads, as well as veteran conductors, who are said to be the "Chesterfields" of the railway's force.

Some conductors say they have tried to be polite, but have been unable to make much impression on a man who, in trying to get home, was standing on the fender or on the bumper at the rear of the car because he could get no better place to ride.

B. & O. MEN RE-EMPLOYED.

210 Laid Off at Cumberland Last Year Taken Back—Shops Moved.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 14.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has recalled the entire force of 210 men furloughed last year here, and has removed the repair works on steel and wooden cars from the shops in the old rolling mill yard here to the enlarged yards in South Cumberland.

ADVERTISEMENT.

He Was Poisoned by Imperfectly Digested Food

Always below par—not really sick, but never quite up to the day's task. And indigestion all the time! If he ate he suffered, if he did not eat he suffered just the same. Then his doctor told him that he was fairly choked with imperfectly digested, and, therefore, fermenting, food that was sending its impurities through the blood into every tissue, bone, and muscle of his body.

"Sip a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with your meals. It will straighten out your stomach." All druggists and leading grocers sell Man-a-cea Water. Try it yourself!

Deposits and Depositors

THE Astor Trust Company specializes in both deposits and depositors—it specializes in deposits by maintaining a Commercial Banking Department which is under efficient control—and it specializes in depositors by maintaining a frank and friendly interest in their aspirations and growth and by not subordinating the depositor to the deposit.

Astor Trust Co.
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

BROKER HELD FOR TRIAL.

C. S. Fieldsteel Accused of Withholding Steel Stock.

Charles S. Fieldsteel, 30 years old, formerly a stock broker, of 706 Riverside Drive was yesterday held by Magistrate McQuade in Tombs Court in $5,000 bail for examination Wednesday on a charge of having accepted a check for $4,006 from Francis H. Ross, an insurance agent, of 100 William Street, in payment for fifty shares of Crucible Steel stock, which Ross alleges were never turned over to him.

There are fifteen other complaints against Fieldsteel, according to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Richard Murphy in his plea to the Magistrate not to reduce the bail from $5,000 to $3,000, as requested by the prisoner's counsel, Alfred J. Tally. On Dec. 8, according to the complaint, Ross directed Fieldsteel to buy the stock, then to sell at 80, and on Dec. 13, the complaint further recites, Fieldsteel told Ross the purchase had been made. Fieldsteel was arrested on Saturday.

CORBETT'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Burglars Get $5,000 in Valuables from ex-Pugilist's Bayside Home.

Police of the 276th Precinct, Queens, are investigating a burglary at the home of James J. Corbett, the former pugilist, on Bayside Boulevard, Bayside. The burglary was reported to the police yesterday by Mrs. Oscar Engel, a neighbor of the Corbetts.

The amount of the loss cannot be ascertained until an inventory of the household effects is made, but it is thought that jewelry and silverware valued at $5,000 are missing.

James J. Corbett is away with his theatrical company, and his wife, who is stopping at the Hotel McAlpin, has not yet made an inspection of her home.

BOND SALESMEN, Cashiers, Clerks and Bookkeepers, looking for positions in the financial district, should read the Service Exchange in The Annalist; on sale today. 10 cents a copy.—Advt.

Ordering Clothes Now Means Saving $10 to $25

We have reduced many more imported and domestic suitings and overcoatings to prices that are even way below ready-to-wear clothing now being offered at "sacrifice prices" but made six months ago.

Remember, at our reduction sale, for less money you can get up-to-the-minute 1917 models made to your own measure.

There are many patterns—both fancy and staple weaves in a wide range of coloring. You can surely be satisfied.

$25 to $35 FABRICS AT $20 to $22.50
$40 to $50 FABRICS AT $25

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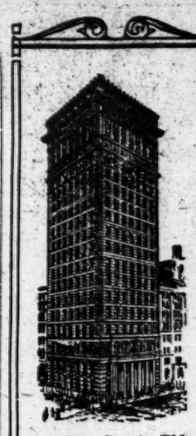

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Remove the Risk of Loss!

Remember that none but a trusted employee ever has a chance to cause his employer loss by defalcation. Well founded as your confidence in your employees may be, you should not ignore the fact that misplaced confidence is causing many losses by defalcation every day. It is a danger that will hang over you constantly until you take steps to remove it positively and finally. Bond your employees in

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"I want somebody to talk to

and there isn't anyone I know well enough."

It's the old story of the impersonality of New York. Lonely men and women are coming daily to pour their troubles into the sympathetic ear of a member of our staff who can give them the simple, kindly, common-sense, human advice they need. Not all the work of the Charity Organization Society is with poor people. Last year ten thousand persons called to talk over "their affairs" and to ask advice. They needed not alms but a friend.

An Adventure in Philanthropy, a short-story so interesting and significant that a pastor of one of the largest New York churches preached a sermon upon it, illustrates the Society's methods. You can obtain a free copy of this story by writing or telephoning the Charity Organization Society, Room 307, 105 East 22 Street. Telephone, Gramercy 4066.

887
Responses to one advertisement

"Albert Frank & Co., Advertising Agency, 26 Beaver St., New York.

"The preliminary advertising campaign of our new book, 'Alas! I am a Prussian,' announcement for publication of which you placed for us in The New York Times on December 9 and 10, was conspicuously successful. Before December 15, publication date, the first edition was sold out. Eight hundred and eighty-seven persons sent individual orders for copies of the book, enclosing clippings of the advertisement in The Times which could be identified as coming from Times readers.

"J. A. J. Tibbals."

The New York Times publishes a greater volume of book advertisements than any other newspaper.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Left in Broadway car, package addressed to S. E. Miller, 25 West 32d St., containing papers valuable to owner only. Liberal reward for prompt delivery to address given. Phone Madison Square 1342.

LOST.—Diamond necklace, between Hotel Ansonia or in taxi between hotel and 101st St. and Amsterdam Av.; $250 reward will be paid on return of same to cashier, Hotel Astor.

LOST.—One tortoise shell comb, top set with row of pearls; probably corner of 42d St., Broadway; $5 reward, even if mutilated. Kohn, 321 5th Av.

LOST.—Diamond flexible serpent bracelet, Saturday night, at Rector's or in taxi from there to Hotel Ansonia; liberal reward. T. Arnstein, Hotel Ansonia.

LOST.—Saturday, in subway, scarfpin of star sapphire, small diamonds; jockey cap shape; liberal reward. Edwin R. Blum, 120 West 79th

LOST—A lady's pocketbook, in taxicab, Saturday evening, from Grand Central Depot to 434 West 120th. Suitable reward for return. Apt. 5 J, 434 West 120th.

LOST.—Lace shawl, Lyceum Theatre, Tuesday evening, Jan. 9; liberal reward if returned to Apartment 7A at 875 Park Av. Plaza 9131.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin; will pay any reward asked; no questions asked. F 235 Times Annex.

LOST.—Saturday, black wallet with money and valuable papers; very liberal reward if returned to office, Hotel Manhattan.

LOST.—Legal paper on Broadway Sunday morning between 75th and 86th Streets; reward. Phone 2143 Columbus.

LOST—Envelope containing notebooks; reward, Return to Bull, Bretton Hall Hotel.

REWARD.—Lady's gold-handled umbrella, left in McCreery's store on Wednesday. Liberal reward if returned to M. C. Hull, 16 Wall St.

REWARD.—Six silver forks, initials "G.," between 9th St., 5th Av. and Washington Place; no questions. Gillies, 83 Washington Place.

REWARD.—Circular platinum pin, 12 diamonds, 12 sapphires, lost Tuesday night, Montmartre or Reisenweber's, 456 Riverside Drive. Apartment 9-B.

REWARD for return of diamond ring lost between 94th and 103d Sts. on Broadway. Schloss, 28 West 94th.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond bar pin with diamond circle on each end; lost Election Night, in or near Collingwood Hotel. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

FOUND.—Half Dalmatian male dog. Call Side-a-Wee, 410 East 59th St.

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We've Bagged a Prize

We've bought the entire surplus stock of Fur Collared Overcoats of Hart Schaffner & Marx—and we're patting ourselves on the back.

We have added all of our own regular stock to these and are now proud to offer them to the men of this city in a Special Sale—for we know that they'll appreciate the rare beauty and value of these Coats.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fur Collared Overcoats at These Prices:

$65 and $50 Fur Collar Overcoats, **$38.50**

$90 and $75 Fur Collar Overcoats, **$45.00**

Collars are of finest Otter, Nutria and Hudson Seal.

There are no handsomer Overcoats made than these. There's no higher satisfaction than in owning one. Here's just a tip—come in early!

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By Day or Night

YOU begin your journey like a pleasure jaunt, if you travel to Philadelphia by the New Jersey Central, and behold by day the towering, turreted, billion dollar skyline of Manhattan Island as seen from the Hudson River, and the wonderful activities of the world's greatest harbor.

By night the picture is changed to fairyland by the glimmer of thousands of twinkling lights, and the brilliantly illuminated towers. A really inspiring spectacle, to which is added the radiantly majestic figure of Liberty.

Then you leave the boat, enter big steel cars and are wisked away over a perfectly ballasted roadbed in comfort and safety; attended always by the splendid equipment, efficient service and courteous attention for all of which the New Jersey Central is noted.

Travel in the open—take the New Jersey Central boat from West 23rd Street, or, Liberty Street, and reach Philadelphia in regulation time.

"Your Watch Is Your Time Table"

Trains leave "Every Hour on the Hour" from Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days; 8:15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight trains daily; Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23rd St. 10 minutes earlier for all trains)

HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—NO TUNNELS